The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873. NUMBER 2.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square & Upright

PIANOS.

FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, Vienna Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862. The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day.

AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

☞ Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.

SMITH & NIXON,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 162 AND 164 STATE-ST.

100 CHICKERING PIANOS

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK.

All have the new double bearing agraffe recently patented by Chickering & Sons, which is considered the most valuable improvement ever introduced in a Piano. Call and see them at

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

Cor. Dearborn and Van Buren-sts.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC

METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Youngiove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

GIFT CONCERT.

FIRST GRAND GIFT CONCERT OF THE

STATE OF NEVADA.

Authorized by act of the State Legislature to provide funds for the establishment of a

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Concert at the Opera House, Virginia City, Nev., on

Thursday, Sept. 4, 1873.

Distribution of $295,000 Gold Coin Gifts.
Grand Gifts, $50,000, $25,000, $15,000, $10,000, two of $5,000, five of $2,000, ten of $1,000, fifty of $500—in all, 8,071 Gold Coin Gifts, $295,000.
One chance in (less than) ten for

A FORTUNE FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Gifts will be paid immediately after the Concert on presentation of the numbers.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Bankers, Virginia City, Nevada.

Proceeds of sale of Tickets at the various agencies will remain on deposit with Wells, Fargo & Co., Bankers, 61 Broadway, N. Y., until after payment and distribution of gifts.

References—The Governor and other Officials, Bankers and Merchants of the State, and Hon. J. P. Jones, United States Senator.

Gift numbers will be published in the New York Herald immediately after the Concert, and lists will be sent by mail to ticket-holders.

Tickets, $5; Half Tickets, $2.50; 11 for $50, 22 for $100, 45 for $200, 115 for $500. Remit cash check on New York, or P. O. Money Order.

G. ALEXANDER & CO., Eastern Agents, Post Office Box 1886, New York.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,

Room 21 Tribune Building.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

SECOMB & CO.,

197 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

The Weed Again Victorious.

Cable Dispatches received at Hartford, Conn., at 2:40 P. M. the 20th inst., say: The Weed Sewing Machine, by Geo. A. Fairfield, as co-operator, heads the awards for Sewing Machines given at the Vienna Exposition.

Northwestern Office, 132 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Landmark Lodge, No. 62, A., F. and A. M., are notified to meet at the Lodge Room at 11 o'clock, Sunday morning, Aug. 24, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. E. L. Hamilton. By order of F. F. Gilliland, W. M.

J. E. CHADWICK, Sec'y.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M., will be held this evening at Central Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business and work. Visitors of the W. M.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Masonic.

A regular assembly of Oriental Consistory will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., this evening, at 8 o'clock, for business and work. By order of

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

Notice.

The Stockholders of the Western Catholic Publishing Co. are requested to attend a meeting of the Western Catholic Publishing Co., to be held at their rooms, No. 3 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will come before the meeting. JOHN B. COUTEE, Secretary.

HATS.

HATS!

FALL!---1873!

STRYKER & CO.

(The Leading Hatters of the West)

Have received during the week all the New and Leading Styles of Gents'

DRESS HATS AND Business Hats,

For Early Fall Wear. The Largest Fine Stock in the City.

231 WEST MADISON, 114 SOUTH CLARK.

HATS!

BREWSTER'S,

Clark-st., corner Madison.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ONLY SEVEN DAYS

MORE in which "we sell" our Goods

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued. Our NEW GOODS for the coming season are being received.

ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1; in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canada. If they won't pay we publish the fact for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 148 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. A new Union Church and a number of fine dwellings are in course of erection upon this tract, which, at PRESENT LOW PRICES, affords, both for investment as homes, an excellent opportunity for persons wishing to purchase outside property. We have also two medium-sized, nicely-finished houses, with large lots, well, cistern, fence, sidewalk to station, etc., for sale on easy terms. Our property lies convenient to station, and there is ample railway accommodation.

C. D. PAUL & CO.,

No. 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

SCRAP BOOKS,

For Newspaper Cuttings,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

BARLEY MALT,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN W. RUMSEY, Grain Broker,

156 Washington-st., Room 20.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

D. W. IRWIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

BARLEY,

Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.

No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

STOLEN.

$50 REWARD!

Stolen, on the morning of Aug. 22, from barn in rear of 274 West Jackson-st., Bay Mare, medium size, good leader; carries her nose out very straight when traveling. Also, square, open-box Buggy, box painted black; running gear wine color, with small purple stripe; leather dash, with apron; box split last below dash from a kick; one leather cut and of shaft badly worn; other scars. Light silver-mounted Harness, with old-fashioned turret and water hook; breast-plate and bridle, with blinds; strong leather reins; no scrapes on harness. No questions asked. E. J. HARTWELL, 20 North Jefferson-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 5 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Pentwater, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, August 23, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. James Gibson, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

"OUR COLORED BRETHREN."

Convention of Colored Men at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Remarkable Speech of Peter H. Clarke, the Leading Colored Politician of the State.

The Republican Party Permits Flagrant Violations of the Rights of Its Colored Voters.

And Denies Them Any Share in the Offices or the Fat Jobs at the Disposal of The Party.

The Talk of Gratitude to the Republican Party for Emancipation a "Sentimental Whine."

Colored Men Expected to Vote the Republican Ticket till Every White Man in the Party Has an Office.

The Convention Declares that Its Members Are Tired of Voting for Such a Party.

Colored Men's State Convention at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 22.—At the State Convention of colored men here to-day, Mr. Peter H. Clarke, of Cincinnati, the most prominent colored politician in Ohio, made the following speech: "I desire to state at the outset, that in what I have done, or in what I shall say in connection with this Convention, I do not profess to represent anybody but myself. I do not profess to control any vote but my own. I make this statement for the benefit of those who profess to be uneasy as to my purpose,—those anxious gentlemen who assert that I am selling the colored vote to the Democratic party. I simply came here today to exercise one of my rights as an American citizen. Being dissatisfied with the treatment accorded to colored men in this State, both by the State and national authorities, and feeling that the managers of the Republican party do not accord to colored men that amount of consideration due them as members of the same great political organization, I am free to express that dissatisfaction. Further, I propose to name the things which give rise to that dissatisfaction, and to urge the men of this and other conferences which I may address to unite with me in protesting against the wrongs inflicted on us, and to use such means as lie in our power for correcting the evil. There is much talk, too, of ingratitude to the Republican party, which we, who propose an independent course of action, are said to be manifesting. We deny that any foundation for the charge exists. That the policy of that party in the past has inured to our benefit, we cheerfully acknowledge; that through the workings of that party we are free and partially enfranchised; but we deny that these things were done from any original impulse prompting them to benefit us. They were merely the steps needed to carry out the great central purpose of the party, the preservation of the Union. Nor do these things bind us to vote with it until every white member shall have obtained an office. Abraham Lincoln, whose memory we all revere, declared that if by maintaining slavery he could preserve the Union, then he would maintain slavery, and he fairly expressed the motive of the party of which he was the illustrious head. Abraham Lincoln issued his famous Proclamation of Emancipation, basing it, as he declared in the document itself, upon military necessity. I do not recall this to arouse any ill-feeling in the breasts of colored men against their white fellow-citizens. In asking for justice, I also advocate peace. I put them forward as an answer to the sentimental whine which declares the colored people lacking in gratitude if they refuse to vote with the Republican party. I am sorry that the motive which prompted the gift of freedom had not more of kindly feeling toward the negro in it; but, having the gift, and cherishing it highly, I am prepared, with Frederick Douglass, to welcome the bolt, whether from heaven or from hell, that shattered the accursed institution of slavery. In this spirit, I take it, the true friends of the colored man gave him the power to vote. Our first duty is to vote so as to preserve the integrity of the National compact, to keep the jewel of freedom in the American family. To preserve and enlarge our own privileges, we should cast our votes for the Republican party so long as it continues in the line of progression followed since 1856. When it departs from that line, it is not only our right, but our duty, to vote against it. The platform adopted at Philadelphia, in 1872, declares that complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights shall be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right; not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation. In these paragraphs are found an admirable statement of our demands, and if they be carried out in good faith, then we have no cause of complaint. More than a year has elapsed since the adoption of this platform, and it has been indorsed by an immense majority of the people. Every department of the Federal Government is in the hands of the Republicans,—President, Congress, and all,—yet the colored people of the United States are daily subjected to the most flagrant violations of their rights, — violations which would be prevented by the appropriate legislation spoken of in the second paragraph of the platform. Daily, on steamboats, railroads, and at public houses, the accommodations granted to respectably-dressed and acting white men are denied to us because of our color, however respectably we may act or dress. In the bestowal of offices by the Federal authorities in all the Northwest colored men are ignored, and, with one exception, no colored man has received an appointment to office. Make a tour with me over the State of Ohio, visiting the towns and counties controlled by the Republican party. You will find miles of road and street-making and repairing, miles of sewers being made and pipes being laid, acres of bridges being built, yet in all this work there is no room for the colored laborer. Except in Toledo, there are no policemen, nor have there been any. No colored man has attained to the dignity of a Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Auditor, Deputy Recorder, or Deputy Clerk. In Hamilton County we had one young employed in the Sheriff's office who was ranked and paid as a janitor, but assigned to duty as a Deputy. In Green County a colored man desiring the nomination for Sheriff was defeated in a Republican convention so soon as it was known that he had promised a deputy's position to a young colored man who was every way competent to fill it. Visit the State-House and inspect every office in the building, that of Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Commissioner, and so on, and innot one does the shadow of a colored clerk fall upon the several white walls. The single thing to remind you of the colored man is the printed lie hanging in the rotunda, where the only frightened person in the boat with Perry is a colored sailor. Meantime our young men by scores are coming upon the stage of action. Our common schools, such as they are, have fitted them for positions such as I have named. They are not surprised when they find themselves refused places in stores, in railroad, telegraph, and newspaper offices. The bugbear of social equality is sufficient to account for that. But when they turn to the offices of the State, they have the right to expect and to demand the same consideration that is accorded to young white men. This uniform exclusion from positions of profit and honor is not accidental; it originates everywhere from the same source; and the feeling of prejudice which produces it must be combated by every colored man who is not entirely lost to self-respect. I am asked, Will you render yourself ridiculous by entering on a contest merely for office? I will do so gladly when that denial of office implies, as it undoubtedly does, a denial of my equality as a citizen. I am told that many good white men get no office. True, but many good white men do get office, but no good colored man is ever elected or appointed to an official position. I have no doubt but that the office-seekers among colored men will be like white office-seekers, actuated by a selfish motive mainly, but to the mass of us who can never be office-holders, the value of the thing is found in the recognition of our equal citizenship, the assurance that the last stronghold of slavery has fallen, the guarantee of future peace and unmolested liberty. It is too late in the century to advance the idea that this is a white man's country and government. Perhaps it is the party managers who can find no room on their lists of officers for colored men, and it is the party managers, and not the party itself, who are to blame in the matter, and contend that a rule of exclusion shall be adopted by which no colored man shall be elected or appointed to office in the white States. Of course, then, no white men should be elected or appointed to office in the black States. We are told we must wait awhile before we can realize our desires in the matter of which we complain. How long will these gentlemen have us to wait? Until their prejudices subsides, or their greed of office is satisfied? But what authority have they to set up their prejudices or selfish desires as a bar to my rights? How much meaning do they attach to the paragraphs from the Philadelphia platform which I have quoted? We are urged to beware lest, in our efforts to obtain power, We throw the Republican party into a minority, bring the Democratic party into power, and so lose what we have already gained. There is but little danger of this. More than two-thirds of each House of Congress is Republican. More than two-thirds of the States are under the control of Republicans, and, even if Senator Thurman should chance to be his own successor, the nation would still be in the hands of the same party. This is our time to make complaint,—to present our claims for redress. Our party is all-powerful in the Government, and it need have no fear of losing control, if it does the things we ask for. The platform upon which it triumphed pledged it to that very course. We now ask it to carry out that platform in letter and spirit. If the party managers refuse to permit this to be done, then use your ballot to enforce your claims. Do not hesitate to vote against those men who have crowded into the Republican ranks under false pretenses, and, where you can defeat them, do it. It is better that the cause shall live than that they shall have office. At any rate, do not let any weak talk about being true to the party indnce you to vote for such men, and thus be false to yourself."

[To the Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—A State Convention of colored men organized at Cincinnati, O., to-day, with the following officers: President, John Booker, of Columbus; Vice-Presidents, George Fields, of Toledo; John Miner, of Portsmouth; George Jones, of Gallipolis; E. C. Jackson, of Xenia; Mitchell Jackson, of Springfield; W. H. Harrison, of Cincinnati; C. E. Bell, of Athens; John Robinson, of Ironton; C. B. Jones, of Urbana; H. Lally, of Lancaster; G. S. Jean, of Chillicothe; J. B. McClellan, of Jackson; Secretary, C. L. Maxwell, of Xenia; Assistant Secretary, Frank Woodson, of Portsmouth.

Mr. Booker, on taking the chair, said he regarded the colored people as politically oppressed. He regarded it as unfortunate for them that the party which made them voters might feel it had the right to expect their cooperation. He spoke of the party to which we belong, and Peter H. Clarke corrected him, suggesting the words "the party to which we are attached."

About one hundred delegates from various parts of the State are present.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a long preamble, first quoting the promise to them in the Philadelphia Platform of last year, and charging that this promise has been disregarded, and, after a further recital of grievances, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the colored voters of the State of Ohio, in Convention assembled, do protest against the unjust discrimination permitted toward us by the representatives of the party whom we aid in securing officialpositions.

Resolved, That the colored voters of this State do not consider themselves under eternal obligations to a party which favors us as a class only in proportion as it indriven by its own necessities.

Resolved, That the colored men of the State are hereby urged to refrain from unconditionally pledging themselves to the nominees of their local Conventions, and use their best discrimination in determining for themselves in each locality whom to vote for, or whether to vote at all.

An additional resolution provided for the appointment of a Central Executive Committee of three to call another Convention when occasion requred.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Trotting and Running Races at Cedar Rapids.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 22.—The first race here today was for horses that never beat 2:50. Only three horses started—Joe Nabor, Tempest, and Hawkeye. Tempest won the race in the three last heats, Joe Nabor getting the two first heats. Best time, 2:41.

The next race was for 4-year-olds; won by Kentucky Goldust; Ruby second.

The running race was won by Lady Winslow. Best time, 1:50.

At the end of the second heat of the 2:50 race, Mr. Scarf, driver of Joe Nabor, was sun-struck, disabling him for the rest of the race.

The Springfield (Mass.) Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—The regular races at Hampden Park were again postponed, but the undecided 2:31 race of Wednesday was concluded after ten heats in all had been trotted. Winthrop Morrill, Jr., won the race, Barney Kelley taking second money, Ohio Boy third, and Commodore fourth. Time of to-day's heats, 2:34, 2:36½, 2:37½. The track was heavy, and the first half of the race was trotted in a hard shower.

Agricultural Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The grasshoppers have made their appearance in the western part of Pottawatomie County in great numbers. It is now considered that all the crops are safe from their depredations this year.

Farmers in all parts of the State are rushing their wheat into the market, fearing a decline in prices. A large amount of wheat is delayed in shipment for lack of freight. Wheat is yielding better than had been anticipated, and is of better quality than last year. In this county the average will about fifteen bushels per acre. The potato-crop will be short, in consequence of continued dry weather through July and the first half of August.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 22.—Ninety car-loads of wheat, shipped from points along the line of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Road, passed through the city on Thursday, and were left at Freeport, Ill., consigned to various firms in Milwaukee.

Grasshoppers, in large force, are eating the corn at AVOCA, Cass County.

Accidentally Shot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 22.—By the accidental discharge of a gun, one of the most prominent young men of this city lost his life. Fred Smith, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Smith, the wealthiest citizen of St. Joseph, shot himself in the knee, rendering amputation necessary, from which he died in twenty minutes.

ANOTHER BEANE.

Further Details of the Collision on the Marietta & Cincinnati Road.

A Freight Train Running on the Time of a Passenger Train.

Passengers' Lives Saved by the Devotion of the Train Men, Four of Whom are Killed.

The Engineer and Conductor of the Freight Train to Be Held for Murder.

The Slaughter on the Cincinnati and Marietta Road.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The train from the wreck over the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad did not reach the Cincinnati depot until 1:40 this morning. The passengers on this train brought, in the main, confirmatory accounts of the collision near Montgomery Station, with some additional particulars.

The Hillsboro and Loveland Accommodation, to which the accident occurred, left Montgomery Station on time. The freight train, bound from Chillicothe to this city, in charge of Conductor Puet, was behind time. It is said that his watch was fifteen minutes slow, and in addition it is reported that the engineer, Smith, and he had some words in Loveland, in which the engineer said that he would get him into difficulty before he got to Cincinnati. At any rate, the freight train started, expecting, it is said, to make the switch at Montgomery Station, but failed, the collision occurring at a sharp curve, while this freight train was running on the passenger train's time. The two engines grappled each other, reared upward, and stood almost erect, the baggage-car following. The passenger coaches remained on the track, but the shock was terrible to the passengers, none of whom were seriously hurt, but some slight injuries were sustained by some persons on the passenger train. Charles Rother, the fireman, remained on his engine, with his father, Elwood Rother, the engineer, and was crushed between the fire-box and the tender, and the father escaped without apparently serious bodily injury, but he appeared so moved by the excitement of the disaster that he came from the wreck with a disordered mind. Brakeman James Perrigo had, in response to the signal "down brakes," wound up his brake, and was assisting the baggage-master, Samuel W. Howard, who also is a braker, when the shock came. Both were immediately crushed to death. Both resided at Hillsboro, Ohio. Walter Rhodes, the express messenger, of this city, brother of J. H. Rhodes, of Adams Express Company, received injuries from which he died just after reaching the Cincinnati depot this morning, making four deaths. All the other injuries received were inconsiderable, but it appears clear that the men who bravely remained at their posts and lost their lives saved the passengers from a fearful casualty. The officials of the road acted with promptness. Physicians were taken from this city, and determination is apparent on the part of the railroad officers to hold the conductor and engineer of the freight train responsible before the Criminal Court.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The inquest on the bodies of the men killed by the Marietta Railroad accident was held at Montgomery, the scene of the accident, this afternoon, and the verdict of the jury was that deceased came to their death by the criminal neglect of Conductor Puett and Engineer Smith, of the freight train, in running out of time, and recommended prosecuting them for manslaughter.

[By Mail.]

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 22.

The Chicago & Alton Railway, by its recent slaughter, brought to light the "champion conductor" who left a station at which he was two hours behind time, within two minutes of the time at which a passenger train was due from an opposite direction; but, if reports are true, we have a freight conductor in this part of the country who ought to share the honors of the Chicago gentleman, and, if there is any hanging to be done, he certainly is entitled to come in for one-half of it, as will be seen by the following facts:

About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, train No. 15, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Road, known as the "Hillsboro Accommodation," which left the Plum street depot at 3:40, collided with freight train No. 12, coming west, one mile east of Montgomery Station, twenty miles from the city.

During the evening rumors were flying about the city of "another railway slaughter," in which a large number of persons were reported killed and mangled. The real facts are, only three lives were lost, all employes of the road, on the passenger train, named Sam. Howard, baggage-master, Perigo, brakeman, and a fireman named Rother, son of the engineer—a mere boy. Express messenger Rhodes was scalded, but not seriously.

As soon as the news was received, W. W. Peabody, Esq., General Superintendent of the road, started to the scene of the disaster, and at once commenced an investigation as to the cause. He found the engines considerably damaged and off the track, together with the baggage and three freight cars. The accident was caused, as alleged, by the criminal carelessness of the freight conductor, named Pewett, in carrying a watch *fifteen minutes slow*, as compared with the standard time regulator.

As soon as the accident occurred, the conductor and engineer, whose name is Smith, took to the woods. Warrants were at once sworn out for their arrest, and at half-past 9 o'clock last night Pewett was arrested in Loveland. Up to a late hour Smith had not been captured.

After the conductor's arrest, he had the cheek to telegraph to this city, to the Master of Transportation, for his discharge as an employe of the road.

The Superintendent makes the charge of manslaughter against them, and declares his intention to put them through to the full extent of the law.

The men killed all live at Hillsboro.

The foregoing facts were furnished by the employes of the Marietta Road, and came direct from Mr. Peabody, but a gentleman who arrived at 10:20 last night, via the Little Miami Road, furnished our reporter with the following additional particulars, which place the affair in an entirely different light. He says the freight train No. 12 left Loveland with the intention, and, as their orders said, to go to Symmes, a station between Loveland and Montgomery, where it was to wait for passenger train No. 15, going east to Hillsboro. No. 12 was to meet another freight train at Montgomery, and by some mismanagement the officers never thought of the passenger train, or if they did, they exhibited a very reckless disregard of the consequences. Instead of taking the side-track at Symmes, they passed on toward Montgomery, with the result above stated.

Our informant describes it as the worst case of wreck that has occurred in this part of the country for years. He says both engines were found standing perfectly straight, and locked together, and yet they did not find the fireman until long after the collision, and when they did find him his head was jammed up against the boiler, badly burned—so badly, as he describes it, that the remains were "dropped into a box, all in a heap."

The general supposition, our informant says, is that the engineer of the freight train was more to blame than the conductor. He says while at Loveland they were quarreling about something. The engineer threatened to whip the conductor, and did take hold of him, but the agent of the road, or some bystander, interfered and got them separated. It is reported that the engineer then said: "*I will get you into trouble before you get to Cincinnati!*"

No passengers were seriously hurt, although several were considerably scratched and jammed. Both engines are a total wreck, and when our informant left Loveland it was thought the track would not be clear until some time this morning.

The engineer of the passenger train was reported at Loveland as not seriously hurt, and some doubt existed as to whether he would recover.

A dispatch from Loveland says the engineer of the freight train is missing, and it is believed he has left for parts unknown.

More Criminal Carelessness.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 22.—A collision occurred at the depot to-day at this station, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in broad daylight, which has no excuse for carelessness. No. 18 freight, bound east, lay at the depot taking in water, when the second section of the same train, Conductor Gibson, came thundering along, and ran into the rear of No. 18, lifting the caboose from its trucks, and causing it to slide upon the engine. It burst in the head of the boiler, tore off the smoke-stack, and otherwise damaged both the caboose and engine. The engine which ran into the freight was No. 61. The engineer whistled twice, but both conductor and breakmen were fast asleep, and did not wake in time to prevent a collision. There is no excuse for the engineer, for he had befors him a straight track of over two miles before he reached the train at the depot.

Fatal Accident on a Long Island Railroad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A freight train on the South Side Railroad was thrown off the track near Worpeth, Long Island, this evening, by running over a hog. John McGee, conductor, was thrown from a car under the wheels and killed, and another man slightly injured.

THE CARPENTER SCANDAL.

The New York Tribune Offers to Meet the Wisconsin Senator in the Courts.

Heavy Damages a Cheap Price to Pay for Proof of His Virtue.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will have an editorial in response to the comments of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* relative to the charges recently made against Senator Carpenter, from which the following is extracted:

"These charges," says the *Wisconsin*, "are too grave to pass unnoticed." It adds, with a truthfulness to which we bear a cheerful witness so far as the *Tribune* is concerned, that they are uttered by journals of ample pecuniary responsibility, which can be made to suffer most seriously if they have given currency to reports that are false and libelous. We hope the *Wisconsin* is correct when it says the people demand that the Senator of their choice should vindicate his character. There could not be a more reasonable demand. We desire to be distinctly understood. The *Tribune* makes no charges that cannot be substantiated. It extenuates nothing, nor sets down aught in malice. To all organs which are calling for libel prosecution, we have only to say, in the words of the Wisconsin paper, that the *Tribune* is a journal of ample pecuniary responsibility. If Mr. Carpenter has been aggrieved by any publication in its columns, he has his remedy at law, and whatever damages a jury of his countrymen shall say he has sustained will be promptly paid. More than that, the *Tribune* will gladly pay any sum that may be so assessed in damages to be convinced that the life and conduct of Mr. Matt. Carpenter are such as may be held up for an example, instead of a warning, to the young men of the country. For proof of that, the *Tribune* is quite ready to pay liberally.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WAWASSET INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Board of Inspectors to-day concluded their investigation into the cause of the Wawasset disaster, and announced that within a few days they would complete their report. The evidence to-day only served to confirm the previous testimony. The owners of the boat attempted by some witnesses to show that the Custom-House Officer had made an error in fixing the number of passengers to be carried at fifty, but the evidence was not positive; while, on the other hand, the Government official swears, with the utmost directness, that the certified copy is an exact copy of the original. It now seems probable that the Board will recommend the revocation of the license of the engineer and the enforcement of all the penalties authorized by the law upon the owners of the vessel. It has only recently been developed that the prominent stockholders of this Steamboat Corporation are leading members of the Board of Public Works.

THE VALUE OF SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

The Signal Service officers claim that the predictions or statements of probabilities for the first year were verified in about sixty nine cases out of a hundred, and their accuracy may be expected to increase with increasing experience. The practical value of the observations on our several rivers is strikingly illustrated by the report of the observer at Memphis, Tenn., who states that Captains and pilots of boats generally decide by the reports of the Signal Bureau on the board on the levee at that port whether the depth of water above is sufficient to permit them to ascend the Upper Mississippi or the Ohio. Before these reports were published, boats arriving during the night lost from six to ten hours in waiting for the telegraphic reports in the morning papers.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY DESIGNATED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., as a place of deposit and disbursement of public funds in the hands of officers of the War Department.

DUEL BETWEEN TREASURY CLERKS.

The fact has leaked out to-day that, night before last, two Treasury clerks, named B. Edwards and J. Riddle, fought a duel in this city with cavalry swords. Cause, a lady in the Department. The contest lasted ten minutes, when the duelists were separated, both bleeding profusely, Riddle from a severe cut on the leg, and Edwards from a gash in the arm. No arrests have yet been made.

UTAH.

Concerning the Divorce Suit of Ann Eliza Young—Card from the Methodist Minister Who is Alleged to Have Advised Her to Commence the Suit.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 22.—Judge Emerson this morning sustained the defendant's demurrer in the case of Ann Eliza Young versus Brigham Young, for divorce, against the jurisdiction of the District Court. The Judge held that the Probate, not the District, Court had jurisdiction in divorce cases. This is in direct opposition to the opinion of Judges McKean and Hawley, and virtually of the Supreme Court of the Territory. The case again comes up before Judge McKean at the October term of the District Court.

The Rev. C. C. Stratton, a Methodist minister here, offers a vindication of himself in a long card in the newspapers to-day, on the charge of influencing Ann Eliza Young to enter a divorce suit and join the Methodist Church. He makes grave charges against her lawyers, and asserts that they attempted to fleece their client. He admits acting as confidential adviser, and vindicates himself from the old charges of scandal in the ministry in Oregon. He gives a history of his connection with the effort to compromise the divorce suit, which is somewhat important. He defies the world to prove that his ministerial character was impaired. He is not ashamed of his course and will not be badgered out of a correct nor into a false position. It is understood that the legal advisers of Mrs. Young will give their statement to-morrow. Great interest is displayed by the community. The discussion promises to be warm.

The Cholera.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 22.—One death from cholera occurred to-day. The patient was sick but three hours.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Organization of a Grange by the Boston Grain-Dealers.

Large Meeting of the Farmers of Hancock County, Ind.---The Anti-Monopolists of Johnson County, Iowa.

Mass-Meetings of Grangers in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22.—An immense meeting of the farmers of Hancock County, called by a committee from the Granges, was held this afternoon at the fair grounds near Greenfield. Dr. A. Comstock was called to preside, and A. Tyner acted as Secretary. The Illinois Farmers' Declaration of Independence was read by F. M. Gilchrist, and addresses were made by J. G. Kingsbury, of the *Indiana Farmer*, and S. M. Smith, of Kewaunee, Ill., Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The legislation of both our National and State Legislatures has been in the past more favorable to capitalists and monopolists than to the laboring classes,

Resolved, That it is high time for farmers and laboring men to awake to their interests, and demand of our legislators careful legislation in favor of those interests.

Resolved, That many of our officers are now receiving enormous salaries, out of proportion to their labor, as compared with the wages and labor of laboring men.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the farming interest being represented in our State and National Councils in proportion to their importance to the country.

Resolved, That our motto is association, information, co-operation, remuneration, and equal taxation

Johnson County (Ia.) Anti-Monopoly Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Aug. 22.—The Anti-Monopolists held their Convention at the Court-House this afternoon. They nominated for Representatives, S. H. W. Lathrop, Republican, and Cyrus Sunderland, Democrat; for Treasurer, John McCrory, Democrat; for Sheriff, Ed Lucas, Democrat; for Auditor, Ben Swisher, Democrat. The Democratic Convention to-morrow afternoon will probably ratify these nominations.

Massachusetts Grain-Dealers Organizing Granges.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—A number of gentlemen, mostly grain merchants, have organized a Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. John B. Bartlett was elected Master and Herbert Radcliff Secretary. The full number of charter members was obtained. It is proposed to form Granges in all the grain ports on the Atlantic coast.

THE INDIANS.

Discoveries of a Provision Forbidding the Negotiation of Treaties With the Red Skins.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The point is raised with reference to the recent regulations of the treaty with the Crow Indians, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has overlooked a section in a recent law which prohibits the recognition of an Indian tribe as a treaty-making power. In the General Indian Appropriation bill, approved March 31, 1871, the following section is found: "*Provided*, That hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract a treaty." It is stated that there is no law later than this law of 1871, directly or indirectly modifying or repealing this provision. The point is made, therefore, that this section, in fact, works an entire change in our traditional Indian policy, and that, after March 3, 1871, there can be no negotiations with the Indians on the presumption that they are an independent nation, contemporaneously exercising jurisdiction over the same territory as the United States. The point is also raised in this connection that a proper consideration of this section would place the treatment of the Modocs and their right to consideration as prisoners of war in a new aspect; in fact, that the entire Military Commission, which accords their rights as prisoners of war, is illegal. Another section in this same law provides that that the certified copy is an exact copy of the original. It now seems probable that the Board will recommend the revocation of the license of the engineer and the enforcement of all the penalties authorized by the law upon the owners of the vessel. It has only recently been developed that the prominent stockholders of this Steamboat Corporation are leading members of the Board of Public Works.

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THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Agricultural Organizations in Colorado.

The Mass-Meeting at Charleston, Coles County, Ill.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Minnesota.

Agricultural Organizations in Colorado.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 16, 1873.

The rapid rise and remarkable popularity of Farmers' Clubs and Granges in the Western States have had the effect to stimulate the organization of similar associations in this Territory. Here we cannot complain of the exactions of railroads, because, as a farming community, we are, comparatively speaking, isolated by the immense distances between us and the arable lands of even the Far-Western States. Our markets in the mining regions, and in the large towns and cities, are good, as produce of all kinds is constantly in brisk demand; the superior excellence of our grains and vegetables will forever bar competition from outside producers; and the constantly-increasing throng of visitors—tourists and health-seekers—consume with our permanent population, more than can be produced. Still, there is a general desire for systematic organization. The preliminary steps have been taken, and it is more than probable that another twelvemonth will see the producers of Colorado as thoroughly combined as the farmers of Iowa or Illinois.

The first movement of the kind was taken when the colony at Greeley was founded, by N. C. Meeker, who established the Colorado Farmers' Club among the earliest social institutions of the place. Although the subject of much ridicule, the Club has tived and flourished; and its founders are entitled to the substantial credit of having introduced this useful means of concentrating and circulating information and improvement. Until the winter of 1872-3, there was but little interest taken in the matter, except at Greeley. In the autumn of 1872, Clubs were formed at various points, and one Grange was organized. The number of organizations is now seventeen, with an average membership of thirty; which, under the circumstances, is doing remarkably well.

In April last, a Territorial organization, called the Colorado Farmers' Union, was effected, and arrangements made to secure the introduction of neighborhood branches in all parts of Colorado. Mr. George W. Packard, a substantial farmer, residing at Arvada, Jefferson County, was chosen President. He is a gentleman of considerable means, sound common sense, and has a fair English education.

In addition to the Farmers' Union, or rather its senior in point of age, is the Colorado Stock-Growers' Association, organized in 1871, of which Mr. Joseph H. Bailey is President. This is a live institution, and very popular at home and abroad. Mr. Bailey is a resident of Denver, and proprietor of the principal stock-corral.

The Rocky Mountain Poultry Association was recently formed. Its President is Omar O. Kent, one of the pioneer residents of the city.

The Colorado Industrial Association has lately succeeded the Colorado Agricultural Society, which had become pecuniarily involved to so large an extent that it was deemed best to make an entire change of name, organization, and officers. Ex-Gov. John Evans is President, and O. A. Whittemore, Secretary. The Annual Fair is to be held in this city, commencing Sept. 30, and continuing five days. Extensive preparations are being made to make this the largest and best fair yet held in Colorado.

I have enjoyed good opportunities of becoming acquainted with the agricultural and stock-growing classes in the Territory, and have no hesitation in claiming for them intelligence and ability equal to that found in any section of the United States. Agricultural and stock papers are taken freely, new and and improved farm-machinery introduced, and a general disposition manifested to improve and elevate their mental and social condition. No country of its age has better school-buildings, and no people seem more solicitous for the improvement of their children. In closing, I wish to say that the farmers of the West may look to see the farmers of Colorado wheel into line with them on the great popular uprising of the day. Yours, W.

The Farmers' Mass Meeting at Charleston, Ill.

Charleston, Ill. (Aug. 20), Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.

The mass convention of the people, called to meet at the fair-ground near this place by the Farmers' Association of Coles County, was an immense outpouring of the "honest yeomanry." The twenty local organizations of this county were represented by large delegations. The dusty roads were thronged by the masses which moved toward a common centre by many converging routes.

The Farmers' Association of Coles County is an exceedingly strong organization. There are some eighteen clubs in the county, and they feel their strength in a very marked degree. The tillers of the soil in this county nominate and elect their own men. As an illustration of the animus of he farmers' party in this county, it is only necessary to relate a single instance in which they have acted. A vacancy occurred in the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court in consequence of the death of the incumbent. The Republican majority in the county has ranged from 150 to 200 for some years. A special election to fill the vacancy alluded to was ordered. The farmers nominated Mr. Clark, a former Democrat, a man not generally known and without personal popularity. The Republicans nominated Mr. Ewing, a man well known and highly esteemed. Mr. Ewing had always been a staunch Republican. But the farmers would not support him, notwithstanding he is himself a farmer. So Clark was elected by a majority of nearly 1,100 votes. Truly Democracy in this county is about as dead as Napoleon the First. The Republicans are terribly demoralized. The leaders treat the farmers with much consideration, and endeavor to persuade them that all the reforms they demand can be secured inside the Republican organization. The resolute farmers, however, shake their heads, and are uncourteous enough to insinuate something about Credit Mobilier, salary-grabs, public-land jobs, railway-rings, and general political debauchery, with an intimation plainly conveyed that it is a risky business to form alliances with disreputable characters with a view of reforming them. It was resolved to-day to hold a nominating convention and put a full Farmers' ticket into the field to be voted for at the November election. The Democratic corpse can't be resurrected, and will, consequently, quietly sleep the sleep that knows no waking, while the hosts of the husbandmen walk triumphantly over the political race-track. The Republican leaders are dreadfully shaky, and it is doubtful if the convention would have the courage to nominate a ticket, if there was no outside pressure brought to bear. The Republican leaders would like to control the Farmers' movement in the interest of the party; failing in that, they will fight it with desperate resolve. The small fry Republican politicians parade with hay-forks and sing hymns to the jolly hoe—things they never honored before.

The meeting was called to order by R. G. Troutman, who called E. B. Buck, editor of the *Courier*, to preside as Permanent Chairman, Mr. James A. Martin was made Secretary, and Joseph Edmunds, Vice-President. The following gentlemen were the Committee of Arrangements: H. Greggs, Thomas B. Cushman, H. Huber, R. G. Troutman, B. M. Hutchinson, and Mr. Balch.

Mr. Buck, on taking the chair, made a short but stirring address in substance as follows: There are but two kinds of government instituted among men: a Government for the people, administered by the people; and a despotism, where the will of the ruler is law. It would be well if the true significance of such a meeting as he addressed were understood. At a time when there is no party contest raging, it was a strange thing to see the masses assembled in such vast force. There was a significance about the thing. The people had no fault to find with the form of government,—our form of government is the best under the sun,—but the people have grave reasons to find fault with the administration of affairs. In fact, we have been living under the most grinding despotism that ever cursed any people—the despotism of party. The people, like the fathers of the Republic, had promulgated a declaration of independence. They meant to dethrone the tyrant. King Caucus was their enemy, and they would conquer him and all his legions of rings. The voice of the people had been stifled. They would now raise a shout that would be heard above the clamor of party clacquers, and sweep from the seats of power the army of knavish usurpers whose rule is ruin. It would be far better to fill all offices with new men. He preferred honest ignorance to knavish intelligence. The people would prefer an honest man in opposition of trust to the keenest, shrewdest, most intelligent thief. He said they would have the pleasure of hearing the Farmers' Declaration of Independence read in due time, and he wanted them to adopt it as theirs.

The Hickory Township Glee Club favored the audience with a Farmers' hymn, after which the Rev. D. W. English, of Charleston, offered prayer, in which he petitioned for the dissolution of the old political parties. The Kansas band was in attendance, and regaled the audience with the "Star-Spangled Banner" and other national airs.

The following named gentlemen were constituted a Committee on Resolutions: T. B. Cheesman, I. J. Manfort, Giles Davis, of Charleston; Joseph Caving, Arlo Vandalen, and Dr. John Munroe, of Mattoon; G. W. Ferre, of McPherson; A. M. Dunbar, Hutton; T. Senteney, Crook's Mills; R. V. Galbreath, Ashmore; James McGarvy, Oakland; and William Kemp, of Seven Hickorys.

While this Committee was absent the Glee Club sang a new Granger song to the air of Red, White, and Blue. The following stanza of this song will give our readers an idea of the kind of hymns the farmers sing:

> The farmer's the chief of the nation—
> The oldest of nobles is he;
> How blest beyond others his station,
> From want and from envy how free;
> His patent was granted in Eden.

The meeting at this stage of the proceedings adjourned until 2 o'clock, to wait the arrival of the Hon. W. C. Flagg, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions, take lunch, &c. On the reassembling of the Convention the Committee on Resolutions reported to the meeting the resolutions passed by the Iowa Farmers' Nominating Convention, without alteration. In addition, however, the following, having a more local application, were submitted and adopted:

First—We are opposed to any further appropriation of the funds of the State of Illinois to enlarge the Illinois & Michigan Canal or improve the Illinois River.

Second—We recommend the farmers of the West to discard Eastern journals which seem to be run in the interest of the moneyed power and monopoly rings, and to patronize Western newspapers which advocate Western interests.

Third—We recommend a reduction in the amount of money annually appropriated to support the State educational institutions located at Jacksonville, Bloomington, Carbondale, and Champaign.

Fourth—We recommend the farmers to withdraw their patronage from those merchants who patronize dealers who refuse to trade on favorable terms with our agents; and from those manufacturers who refuse to sell implements at prices to our agents.

The Hon. W. C. Flagg arrived at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to address the meeting at great length. The speech of the honorable gentleman was substantially the same one which he delivered a short time ago at a farmers' meeting at Winchester. After tracing the causes which had produced the uprising of the people, and suggesting a remedy for existing evils, the speaker said:

"You will see I attach great importance to organization and to political action. In an age of association, we *must* organize or meet the consequences. In an age when wealth is manipulated with the rapidity that railway-stock permits, our landed property can hardly shine on the exchanges. The best opponent to unscrupulous wealth or its similitude is votes,—votes unbought and unbuyable,—which, thank God, the rural districts at least can yet furnish. The entrenchment of the railroad power, as of the slave power, is in perverted decisions and blustering threats; but these have lost their force when the masses of the people know *their* rights, and are resolved to enforce them by placing good men and true in places of trust. But, to act wisely and well in all this, we must first educate ourselves. We must know more of trade, of transportation, of manufactures, of theories and practices of finance, taxation, and government. We must read good newspapers and good books. How many of the 300,000 and more adults engaged in farming in Illinois take an agricultural paper? Inquire of your neighbors, and you will be astounded at the result. We do not inform ourselves, and probably not one in four has made a fair attempt to do so. The Farmers' club, the Grange, the agricultural society of any sort, tends to wake up our sleepy members and stimulate the desire for knowledge."

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Minnesota.

To the Editor of the Winona Republican:

WINONA, Aug. 19, 1873.

At a session of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Minnesota, held at Rochester, on Aug. 15 inst., together with members of the Boards of Trade of Rochester and Austin, there was a large committee appointed from the different Boards of Trade and Granges throughout the State to take into consideration the present railroad tariff and transportation—its use and abuse; to confer with the inhabitants of the different portions of the State on railroad transportation, in relation to the abuses practiced on the inhabitants of our State of overcharging on freights from way stations—which practice is exorbitant, unjust and labor. And this is what has caused and is ruinous to the farming and producing community. This committee is requested to suggest a remedy abd report to the Worthy Master of the State Grange of Minnesota, G. I. Parsons, who in turn will report to the Senate Committee of the United States, of which Mr. Windom is Chairman.

For the information of the former committee, I will state that it is necessary for them to be expeditious in making out their reports and hand them to Mr. Parsons by the 20th of September—all reports to be in writing.

There will be a full report of all the business transacted by the Executive Committee published in the Rochester *Record* and the *Farmer's Union*, of Minneapolis—which latter, by the way, is a live farmers' paper, which every Patron and farmer in our State ought to take. And further, an invitation is extended to all the papers of our State to republish the transactions of the said Committee at Rochester. I have barely given a synopsis of it from memory, by request.

The Committee adjourned to meet at Owatonna, on Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take into consideration the wheat question and the building of wheat warehouses or elevators, and handling our own wheat; and also to establish a regular system of purchasing our own farm-machinery, so that every member of the Grange can have the full benefit of the lowest prices direct from the manufactory.

There will be a convention held at the same place, on the 2d also, to nominate Mr. Dyke for State Treasurer as People's candidate, and to consider some of the other candidates on the Republican State ticket; and, if thought best, to put some others in the field with the well-tried and straightforward officer who is worthy of the people's support, as the duty of Winona County, I call on them to send a full delegation to Owatonna on the 2d, to help nominate him and bring him before the people. We want honest men to handle our money—men who have been tried and not found wanting. My motto is, not to give up certainty for uncertainty, under any circumstances. Patrons! We know Mr. Dyke, and every Patron will vote for him.

J. S. DENMAN.

"SPORTS" IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR I notice some remarks in your issue of this morning in regard to the cock-fight at Weaversham, and, as I am sure you would not wilfully misrepresent the circumstances, I assume that you have not read the names of those convicted and fined, as you speak of the arrested as "a party of laborers." Three Captains in the army, one Colonel, one Justice of the Peace, and two or three others who were "socially" gentlemen, were of the party, and the fight itself was held in the barn of a Mr. Marshall, a man of property, who was the first punished.

With regard to prize-fighting you are equally at fault. "I know whereof I affirm" when I say that these brutal exhibitions are very rare in England, and can only "come off" under very great difficulty; and, whether fought out or not, the principals are nearly always caught, and, when caught, made a note of to an unpleasant extent. Respectfully, C. W. ROSS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1873.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. M. M. Graves has erected on North Halsted street a water-trough for horses, with a sign "Water Your Horses," and a run of water, and a cup to drink out of, at his own expense; which have been well patronized in this hot weather, both by man and beast. If wish we had 500 such as M. M. Graves; and trust you will notice his generous act, to encourage the erection of more drinking-fountains on the streets.

AN OBSERVER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1873.

Vice-President Colfax stopped at Sparta, with his wife, to rest, and was abused by the Monroe County *Republican*, of that place, in a scurrilous and disgraceful manner. The pure Spartans evidently do not care to have strangers visit their burg.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

CANADA.

The Enlargement of the Welland Canal.

Moral Status of the Indians in British Columbia.

Condition of the Banks of the Dominion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Can., Aug. 19, 1873.

From sprightly Angus Morrison, of Niagara, a member of the House of Commons, and, according to the disclosures in Beatty's letters, one of the first parties to nibble at the project for constructing a transcontinental railroad on Canadian territory, I learn that the work on the

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WELLAND CANAL

is proceeding slowly. Mr. Morrison is confident that no better expenditure of money was ever made than in the improvement of this water-thoroughfare, and looks to see it, when completed, a vast boon to the entire Continent, and especially to the West. The way we do things in the Dominion, even so near the boundary-line as on the route of the Welland Canal, is amusingly illustrated by the performance which took place at Thorold recently. John Brown, one of the oldest contractors and Government pets in the Peninsula, was awarded the contract on Section 15 of the new line of the canal. He has been for some time engaged in preparing stone for the work, and at last announced his readiness to begin active operations. Page, the Chief Engineer of the Public Works of the Dominion Government, together with Mr. Monro, his first assistant, were present; but that was not all. There were gathered together by Mr. Brown, and present at the ceremony of laying the first stone, a body of men who, some thirty years ago, worked under the same contractor, on the occasion of the previous enlargement of the canal, then a mere ditch. Fancy a contractor being able to live in one district that length of time without being prosecuted, and a large number of his workmen to be found, after thirty years' toil in, the vicinity, ready to assist at the commencement of another large undertaking. We got "sot" sometimes, for a truth.

The objection which is being made by some shippers, that

THE DEPTH OF THE CANAL,

as enlarged, is not sufficient, is receiving attention. The shipping-interest would gladly see it increased beyond 12 feet, but have as yet been unable to obtain any very decided support. The truth is, that no one nor anything can secure attention while this Pacific Railway incubus is resting upon our shoulders. Luckily, many contracts were let for the canal-enlargement work before the cloud appeared on the horizon, so that not so great a delay has occurred as might have at first been anticipated. Still, work is progressing slowly, and, it must be confessed, not quite satisfactorily. At present, there appears to have been no Credit-Mobilier in the canal-enlargement business, and on this we are content. Spare us any more disgraceful disclosures of barter and trade among our highest officials and political leaders, and we can stand any length of time for the fulfillment of promises of public works, and the completion of national enterprises.

OUR PHILANTHROPICAL PEOPLE

are undergoing an awful spasm of horror just now. They have done their best in the way of sending blankets to the Hottentots, and gilt-edged, morocco-bound Bibles to the Boriobooula-Ghas natives. They have sung in unison, prayed fervently, collected plentifully, and slept in clover. The passage of the Confederation act opened their eyes to the existence of other good people outside of their own little Province, and already magnificent schemes for the union or confederation of all the Presbyterian churches, of all the Methodist denominations, are on foot and have made much headway. Even

PAGAN BRITISH COLUMBIA,

the last of the prodigal children of the good Queen to come within the fold of the bounteous Confederation, came in for some consideration, and earnest talk was had of sending missionaries to that benighted country. The money was subscribed, but the missionaries never left the shores of this hospitable country for their place of trial and labor. And this is what has caused the hair of every Christian professor in the land to stand on end,—I mean every other hair, as the "ones" are already supposed to occupy a perpendicular position in consequence of the disclosures in the Pacific scandal. Reports have recently been received from British Columbia, at the office of our Indian Bureau, away up in the Government buildings, which are a terrible commentary on the flattering reports of the good work done by our religious committees during the year, and are no less a startling exhibit of the state of

OUR INDIAN POPULATION.

There are, it is reported by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Pacific Province, about 30,000 Indians within the boundaries of the Province, of whom quite half have never heard the sound of the Gospel, or listened to the exhortation of the missionary. The natives are divided into several tribes, of which the "Coure-hans" are the largest in number and the most civilized. In view of an event which is shortly to take place in your own city, it will interest Chicagoans to know that the Courehans have

A YEARLY EXPOSITION,

and allow no Sunday-traffic in spirits. In parenthesis, it may be said that they have an abolition statute, for the laws of the nation prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians; but this regulation is systematically violated, and no notice taken.

Then there are the "Comox," the "Alita," and other tribes, all more or less brutalized. The chief crimes which these Indians commit—and they are wonderfully similar to what have been termed the saddest blots on civilization—are polygamy, abortion, infanticide, and concubinage. Fortunately, we take none of the first in ours; but, of the three other horrible outrages against purity and Christianity, it must be confessed that even here, in Ottawa, the very crimes are daily committed.

THE EVIL OF CONCUBINAGE

seems to be most widely spread. White men purchase native women, and have a clause in the contract by which they are allowed to return them and their offspring to the tribes when they are tired of Mrs. Lo. The Superintendent states that, in this way, the country is being populated with a class of half-breeds whom it is very hard to manage, and who must be provided for in some why or other. We already have had some little experience in dealing with half-breeds. The rich prairie-lands of Manitoba, situate along the banks of the river, have been devoted, by an immense act of Parliament, to the use of the half-breeds who infest the Northwestern Province; and the sturdy settler who would have come in and have tilled the soil, rendering it as fruitful as Nature intended it should be, has been driven to sections where nothing but a strong fight for life can secure a subsistence from the soil. These half-breeds are

UNMITIGATED NUISANCES.

They are the chief supporters of the fellow Riel, in Manitoba, who shot the citizen Scott, and who now laughs at the whole power of the Confederation. Why he is able to do so, is a little singular. It is said—and let it be spoken in a whisper, lest this should, indeed, be heaping Pelion on Ossa with too great a pregnancy—that he has documents which, at all times unpleasant, it would now be the very height of misfortune for the Dominion Government to provoke him to publish.

POOR SIR JOHN!

He cannot afford for fear of his documents, and he is on the brink of another Niagara, because of other papers! No wonder that, excited thereto by his sole recourse to drink, the telegraphic wires have been burdened with stories of his attempted suicide and his indignant denials. The Indian Superintendent of British Columbia recommends that the purchase of an Indian woman by a white should be regarded in the light of marriage, in the event of subsequent cohabitation; and that he should be required to support the woman and her children, as if they were white. The supporters of missions to the Turks, to the Jews, to the South Seas, to Africa, and to Palestine, are very much excited at this showing; and the Anglicans and Catholics are slapping one another's backs because they have each a little mission-station located somewhere in the Province. From the interest taken in the above developments, a lively movement will unboubtedly be made, when the solstice is passed, for the benefit of the poor heathen on the Pacific coast. That similar crimes are perpetrated at home will probably be forgot in the excitement of doing a good act to savages 3,000 miles away.

A tabular statement has recently been published showing the

CONDITION OF OUR BANKS

at the close of the half-year. The figures possess sufficient interest to be given to TRIBUNE readers. The chiefest of the banks is of course the Bank of Montreal, Sir Hugh Allan's institution. The assets of this bank, on the day in question, were $35,072,955.68, of which $23,000,000 paid was on notes and bills discounted and current, and $6,616,657 balances due from agents not in Canada. The paid-up capital is $11,492,630; and the liabilities, $18,404,709. Of the latter, $3,-221,399 are Government deposits, and $5,517,000 other deposits, all payable on demand. Other deposits, amounting to $5,600,000, are payable after notice. The Quebec Bank has assets amounting to $6,588,356; capital, $1,929,-800; and liabilities, $4,356,689. The Bank of British North America—assets, $13,945,-645; capital, $4,866,666; liabilities, $8,294,-305. Toronto Bank—assets, $6,071,514; capital, $2,000,000; liabilities, $3,809,177. Ontario Banks—assets, $7,218,358; capital, $2,-500,000; liabilities, $4,308,003. Mercnants' Bank—assets, $22,834,355; capital, $9,000,000, $7,-000,000 paid up; liabilities, $14,194,561. Bank of Commerce—assets, $16,795,000; capital, $6,000,-000; liabilities, $8,996,361. Molson's Bank—assets, $6,062,019; capital, $2,000,000, $1,500,-000 paid up; liabilities, $3,649,963. National Bank—assets, $4,691,384; capital, $2,000,000; liabilities, $2,790,367. Union of Lower Canada Bank—assets, $5,883,648; capital, $2,000,000; liabilities, $3,661,513. The other smaller banks are the City, Du Peuple, Northern District, Eastern Townships, Jacques Cartier, Royal Canadian, Mechanics', Metropolitan, Dominion, Hamilton, Exchange of Canada, Ville Marie, and St. Lawrence's Banks. The total banking assets amount to $155,842,332, of which $118,252,371 is represented by current bills and notes, $6,161,026 by specie, and $7,871,954 by Dominion or Provincial notes. The total capital authorized is $58,066,666, of which $57,083,266 is subscribed, and $51,294,289 is paid up. The total liabilities of the banks amount to $90,835,191, of which $22,383,261 is on notes in circulation, $35,000,000 on notes payable on demand, and $27,500,000 on notes payable after notice. The showing, I think, is a good one, and will bear analysis, which the length of this letter forbids. CANADENSIS.

THE IOWA DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

LANSING, Iowa, Aug. 21, 1873.

SIR: The writer fully indorses the sentiment of the editorial in Monday's TRIBUNE under the above heading, but thinks you are mistaken as to the position of the great majority of the old Democratic party in this State. If you will carefully observe political sentiment in Iowa, you will find that nearly if not all of the so-called "never-say-die" Democrats are to be found in Dubuque County, for the reason that that County has, for a number of years, been a Democratic stronghold, and the only one in the State. They have usually given from 2,000 to 3,000 Democratic majority, and have succeeded in keeping a Ring of Court officials in power, whose political salvation depends on keeping up the old Democratic name and organization. The above facts will account for the position of the Dubuque *Herald*. The opposition of the Dubuque *Telegraph* may be ascribed to the fact that its editor, D. A. Mahony, was not consulted in the make-up of the ticket. The other leading papers of the party—the Davenport *Democrat*, Keokuk *Constitution*, Iowa City *Press*, and DesMoines *Leader*—give to the new party a hearty support, as will doubtless the great mass of voters, who are tired of being led year after year, like "sheep to the slaughter," by self-constituted leaders like the Dubuque *Herald*, who are willing to sacrifice the masses to appease the appetite of the political "cormorants" who constitute the "Ring" in Dubuque County.

If the signs of the times are not deceiving, the day is approaching, if not already at hand, when the thinking men of the old Democratic organization will awake to the fact that it don't pay to continue the present "salary-grabbing" high-tariff party in power, for the mere pleasure of voting a ticket headed "Democratic." The platform adopted by the Anti-monopolists in this State is one on which all true friends of reform can unite, be they so-called Democrats or Republicans. The nominees are men who, in our State Legislature, have proven themselves the friends of the people in their struggle with monopoly. And it is to be hoped that the people of this growing young "Giant of the West" will show their appreciation of their just services by triumphantly electing them to the positions which they are amply qualified to fill. ALLAMAKEE.

The Commune in Spain.

Madrid (July 30) Correspondence of the New York World.

What is taking place in the revolted Provinces seems like a fantastic dream, or a scene from the most extravagant of operas bouffe.

Here, for instance, is Senor Galvez de Arce, who has been declaring war not only against Madrid, but against the German Empire. He is the son of a cultivator of oranges, who has a plantation of these precious trees in Murcia, and who has made money by traffic in their golden fruit. This son of the orange-dealer has a great ambition; he studied politics; he gave himself airs of importance in the world of Deputy. He believed himself called to the most high destinies, and he departed from Madrid to set up his standard in Murcia. There he put around him a scarf; he attached himself to a big sabre; he placed on his head a little red cap, and he adorned his heels with spurs; thus accoutred he presented himself before a multitude; and in the multitude, behold, many day, elevated him to be Generalissimo of the forces on land and seas of the Canton of Murcia. This is like a fairy tale; but it is true. On the first expedition of this hero, he captured some hundreds of piastres, and visions of boundless wealth danced before his eyes. But misfortunes came. Captured by a Prussian man-of-war, he offered to the commander of the ship his sword, which the officer declined to take. Out to the sea by this insult, he told the officer that if he did not release him there would be an affair between the German Empire and the Canton of Murcia! Gen. Contreras, now coming upon the scene, went beyond this. He took the most fiery tone, and threatened to declare war instantly, on sea and land, against Germany if Galvez was not released. The Prussian officer did not disobey these injunctions, and Galvez was set free.

After such singular adventures, it is not strange that others follow. And so it is. A bricklayer rules over Castellon, a goat-herd over Malaga, and—happy coincidence—a barber over Seville!

Even Granada the Archbishop has been thrown into prison, all worship has been suppressed in the churches, and a contribution has been demanded of the rich—a contribution of 6,000,000 reals. The bankers Acosta and Muro had been put down on this forced contribution at 10,000 piastres, and they have paid it; the widow Calderon at 85,600 piastres; the Count de Florida Blanca at 80,000, and the Duke d'Alranda at 15,000. Such of the inhabitants as passed for Moderate Republicans have fled from the city in disguise. All the civil and military authorities have disappeared, and "men of the people" occupy their places. It is a master-gunsmith who dispenses justice, and a tailor and a hatter are the Commissaries of War.

Barcelona, July 31) Correspondence of the New York World.

The canton of Grenada has published the following decrees, which are to be put in execution in a few days:

1. A decree imposing a contribution of 100,000 duros "upon the rich."

2. A decree ordering the demolition of all the churches, comprising that of the Holy Mountain, the temple most venerated in Grenada.

3. A decree ordering the melting down of all the bells, and the immediate establishment of a mint to make bronze money out of the metal thus obtained.

4. A decree for the seizure, in the name of the Canton, of all landed property, and of all the goods of the State.

5. A decree for the dismissal of all the magistrates of courts of justice.

At Seville all property has been declared collective; the workmen are declared to be co-proprietors of the manufactories, and of their products, but at the same time the taxes to be paid upon this property are to be levied exclusively from the original owners. At Seville also the Communists practice all the principles which flow from the identity of origin of man and monkey. They have by decree "abolished false shame." A few days since there was seen on one of the most fashionable promenades of Seville, at the hour when everybody is out, a carriage and pair, whose driver and footman and the two "ladies" and two "gentleman" inside were stark naked.

That Colorado Volcano.

That Colorado volcano has broken out again—at least in the columns of the Central City *Register*, a voracious correspondent of that enterprising journal writing from Caribou, Col., under date of Aug. 4, as follows: "Our particular crater is situated about 7 miles nearly due north from here, upon the summits of a peak that subtends the north shore of North Boulder Creek. The ancient crater is elliptical, its long-est diameter being about a mile, its shortest about 1,000 yards. The rim, where standing, is about 20 to 25 feet in height, from whose outer edge the mountain slopes downward at an angle of about 30 degrees. An arc of about 100 yards in length has been carried away upon the northeast side, and through this displacement, in some ancient time, has poured a body of molten lava, in places 20 feet thick. This consists mainly of leucophyr, analogous to the lava of Mount Vesuvius, light gray tufa, brown and basaltic obsidian. Upon another side is a large amount of loose earthy scoria and cinders, extending nearly to the bottom. Near this scoria deposit the busy crater has commenced operations. The cone is about 25 feet at its greatest diameter, with a narrow throat, a narrow rim above, steep sides, a slope of about 40 degrees, and a height of about 15 feet. It is evidently of the class known as cinder cones. There has been a small ejection of lava through a fissure in the cone about half way from its base, but at present, so far as observed, there is no outflow, but considerable seething within the cone. At times large clouds of rising vapors,—probably sulphurous,—are observed, and again nothing is to be seen but a thin white smoke, not much more extensive than the fumes from a bachelor's cabin, when he has put the pot to boiling and gone to work. But thus far, the phenomenon being new to all of us, we are content to gaze upon it from a safe distance, and only the bravest among us have dared to venture within even the ancient ruin.

THE INDIANS.

The Sioux-Pawnee Fight—Horrible Scenes on the Battle-Field.

Fort McPherson (Aug. 17) Correspondence of the Omaha Herald.

Company B, Third United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. Charles Meinhold, left this post on July 30 for the purpose of scouting along the Republican River and its tributaries.

Nothing of particular public interest occurred until Aug. 5, when a party of Pawnees came galloping up to the command near Blackwood, and informed Capt. Meinhold that about 1,500 well-armed and mounted Sioux warriors had attacked the Pawnees between the Republican River and Frenchman's Fork, and had killed about sixty of their braves, women, and children. A white man named John Williamson was with them, and also a nephew of Platt, the Indian trader, but the Sioux did not attempt to injure them, although they had them both in their power.

The Indians seemed completely demoralized and panic-stricken for a short time, but, after a brief consultation among themselves, informed the Captain that they would rally their warriors and die with him if necessary, if he would help them pursue and fight their enemies.

The officer informed them that he could not do so, but advised them to retreat to Red Willow, 12 miles below, and promised to prevent the Sioux from pursuing them, if possible. The south bank was by this time covered with the Indians who had made their escape, all anxiously awaiting the result of the conference between the officers and chiefs. Capt. Meinhold's words rapidly crossed the river, and soon the body began to move down as he had suggested. Fighting Bear and Pe-te-lah-sharro remained with the troops, and after the tents had been pitched urgently requested permission to go to the scene of the conflict with the scouting party. Knowing that it would lead to bloodshed in case the Sioux were still there, the Captain judiciously refused, but allowed Mr. Platt to accompany him. We marched nearly 20 miles before reaching the canon, where the first object that attracted our attention was the dead body of a squaw, which was the last killed by the Sioux. We advanced from the month of the ravine to its head and found fifty-nine dead Pawnees lying as they had fallen when shot.

Their bodies, and sights of horror and brawn with bows still tightly grasped in dead and stiffened fingers; sucking infants pinned to their mothers' breasts with arrows; bowels protruding from openings made by fiendish knives; heads scalped, with the red blood glazed upon them—a stinking mass, many already fly-blown and scorched with heat.

Not content with their bloody butchery, the devils had outraged the dying squaws, and then killed them with a brutality not to be mentioned in print. A squaw and papoose, still alive, were found in a weed-hidden pool of water, where they had crawled after being wounded. They were placed in comfortable positions while the canon was being examined, when I returned a short time afterwards I found the child dead with fresh marks upon its head, showing that the squaw had killed it—to save it from pain probably.

Thousands of pounds of jerked beef, hundreds of buffalo, elk, beaver, otter, and other furs, saddles, blankets, in fact everything that the Sioux possessed except the few ponies that they were fortunate to save from their rush, was scattered along the canon, showing that the panic caused by the rapid and murderous fire of the Sioux must have been very great.

Upon our return to camp we found the two chiefs still there, anxious to know if any of their party had been saved by the troops. They were furnished with food and blankets, and told to mount their ponies and return as soon as they could with men and pack-horses enough to carry away the most valuable goods left in the canon. They did so, promising to return early next day. They did not do so, however, and after waiting until 10 o'clock on the next morning we moved up the Frenchman, and encamped upon its banks about 20 miles distant.

From this point Lieut. Lawson, with a small party, scouted along the stream as far as Stinking Water, where Pallarday, the guide, found signs showing that a war party had recently passed northward towards Ogalalla. Capt. Meinhold's scout visited places during this trip over which troops have never before passed, and there are hundreds of acres of good land, with living springs, abundant grass, and timber, which are awaiting the advent of pioneer families.

D. F. POWELL,
A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

Sioux Council at the Grand River Agency.

Fort Abraham Lincoln (Aug. 12) Correspondence of the Bismarck Tribune.

"Lone Feather," a Sioux, who lives with the Rees the greater part of his time, has just returned from a visit to his people at the agencies down the river, and brings the following items of news, which I give for what they are worth, premising that we consider him reliable:

Seven bands of Indians are encamped on the Rosebud, and have been in council. Subject, the Yellowstone expedition and what they are going to do about it. The conclusion arrived at was to send out runners and ascertain Stanley's position, strength, &c., and report. It is proposed to attack him at the first favorable opportunity, the Agency Indians to be notified by an extensive firing on the prairies. "Setting Bull" counselled peace, but was overruled. The following are the names of the bands: Unkpapas, Minne-con-genees, Ogalallas, Cheyennes, Sans Arcs, Brules, and Arrapahoes.

The Crows recently attacked these bands, leaving thirteen; the Sioux seven. The Crows promise to give them all of that kind of fun they want. C.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Fort A. Lincoln (Aug. 11) Correspondence of the Bismarck Tribune.

A party of Sioux in the employ of the Government, at Fort Rice, came up to visit the Rees last week, and made one night, at least, hideous with their whooping and dancing. They informed the Indians here that the Sioux in council at the Grand River Agency determined not to offer no further obstruction to the settlement of the country; that their game was gone, and they must now rely upon the whites for subsistence, and determined to ask their customs as rapidly as possible. Small Talk, Sergeant of the company of scouts, thinks they are honest in this, but would not advise any one to venture into their country without arms.

A New Street-Car.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Much had been done for the accommodation of the public when our present system of street-cars was put into successful use. But the tracks in our streets have never been considered a hindrance to travel of every other sort than that of the cars themselves. Mr. C. M. Murch, of this city, now comes forward with an invention which is intended to furnish all the accommodations of the street-railway, and at the same time to do away with the track. Instead of overcoming the resistance in drawing by a smooth iron rail for it to run on, the draught is overcome by the use of the wheels. And the size of the wheels is the whole principle involved in this new device; but many other matters necessary to the comfort of the passengers had to be adapted to the great diameter of the wheels. For the past three months Mr. Murch has been busily engaged in constructing a model car, and on Saturday evening this model car was given a trial on Bank street, in the neighboring streets. In appearance the car, as a whole, is like unto nothing that we ever seen. The body of the car is similar to that of the ordinary street car. It has but a platform, with steps at either side, and is higher than other cars. The front wheels are 6 feet in diameter, with a platform for the driver, and independent of the rest of the car, so far as can be while coupled to it, and turn just as the front wheels of common carriage. The weight of the car, with its load, rests chiefly on the hind wheels, which tower up nine feet in diameter. The axles are so arranged, in such a way that the load is far below the centre of the wheels, and all danger of upsetting is avoided. The wheels are of iron and similar to the wheels of our fire engines, with long brass hubs and two rows of spokes. The track of the front wheels is the same width as that of a common buggy, while that of the hind wheels is much more than the width of the car itself.

The test that was made on Saturday evening proved fully as successful as could have been expected. Two or three faults were discovered, some of which are easily remedied, and the same inventive skill which has developed the plan may be trusted to overcome the others.

A HUNDRED TONS OF GOLD.

The Transfer of Four Tons from California to New York—Twelve Strong Iron Chests of Glittering Treasure Guarded by Nine Armed Men from San Francisco to Wall Street.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 20.

The wildest and most visionary of "The Argonauts of '49" never dreamed of the golden possibilities hidden in the rocks and earth of the Pacific coast. Capt. Sutter, when he dreamily worked his little wooden mill on the American Fork of the Sacramento River, in the winter of 1848, could not, by the wildest stretch of imagination, have had a conception of the magnitude of the auriferous deposits in the fertile slopes and valleys about him. Little did he dream that his insignificant mill-race led to wealth that would dwarf that of even the fabled land of Ophir in its influence on the world.

On Monday afternoon there arrived at the Sub-Treasury in this city $2,000,000 in gold coin. It was forwarded by the Adams Express Company from the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco. The weight of this coin was about four tons. It was packed in twelve strong iron chests, each about two feet and a half in length by sixteen inches in breadth and depth.

The gold consisted entirely of double eagles, inclosed in 100 stout canvas bags, each containing $20,000. Every bag bore the seal of the Assistant Treasurer in San Francisco, and each of the chests had three combination locks. The explanation of the combinations was sent to Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse in two installments, one by mail and one by express. This was to prevent its possible use in the event of one of the telling into unworthy hands.

The car containing the treasure was guarded by nine armed men

THE LATE CATASTROPHE.

Opinions of Experts on the Winding of Watches.

Conductor Beane Still a Fugitive from Justice---Suggestions.

At the inquest on the bodies of the victims to the railroad disaster, Mr. A. S. Hamilton testified that a watch, if wound up too tight, would frequently stop, and might remain still until a sudden jar started the wheels moving again. Mr. Joseph R. Schmidt, a practical watchman, challenged Mr. Hamilton's statement, and says: "It is impossible to stop a watch by winding too tight. It cannot be done unless you break the spring a reame other part of the watch." A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday on several practical watchmakers to see whether Mr. Hamilton or Mr. Schmidt was right. Mr. W. C. Paton, of the firm of Patton Brothers, said it was an utter impossibility for a watch to be wound up so tight as to stop without breaking something. It never was done and never could be done. He was glad to see Mr. Schmidt's statement, which was substantially true. Mr. Hamilton was an excellent judge of the price of watches, but had hardly practical experience enough to give an opinion as an expert. If the main spring did not break the watch being overwound, the neck of the barrel or of the centre-wheel would probably give away.

Mr. Allison, in charge of Matson & Co.'s watch department, agreed generally with Mr. Schmidt, though in a poor or low grade watch there was a possibility but no probability that it would stop without breaking the main spring.

Mr. A. J. Leech, of Mayo & Co. agreed generally with Mr. Schmidt. Some watches could be wound up tight and not stop and not break. He exemplified this by winding up a number of watches tight, when they continued to move. If a watch was wound up so tight as to stop, something would be broken.

Mr. McElwain, corner of Randolph and State streets, thought a watch could not be wound up and stop without breaking. Talking of the accident, he said that one watch was an unsafe thing to rely on. It was possible for a watch to stop at any moment, and no train should depend on one watch. As a general thing, the conductors of freight trains were paid low wages, and could not afford to carry anything better than a $15 watch. A $15 watch was an unreliable article. It might stop at any moment. Railroads should be compelled, in his opinion, to furnish all conductors with reliable time-pieces, and should have at every station a large clock exposed to public view, by which conductors and engineers could regulate their watches. No train should be allowed to leave a station until the conductor and engineer had compared their watches.

The general opinion sustained Mr. Schmidt. There is a bare possibility that a watch could stop without breaking after being overwound, but it was very improbable.

WAS IT BEANE?

J. C. McMullen, the General Superintendent of the Alton Road, received the following dispatch yesterday morning:

CERRARCO, Ill., Aug. 22, 1:30 a. m.—I saw a man answering the description given of Conductor Beane in this town to-day, and I believe he is here now. What is to be done? Answer. WILLIAM HARVEY, Agent I. C. R. R.

Mr. McMullen replied in general terms, advising him to consult the authorities there, and if there appeared to be any foundation for the belief that it was Beane, to have the man detained until some person went down to identify him.

It is very likely, now that a reward has been offered, that similar dispatches will be received from other quarters, and that every unknown individual in a small town will be exposed to the risk of being taken for Beane. The railroad officers think it not at all unlikely that Beane will surrender himself, and they would not be very much surprised were he to appear at their office.

SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Ordinary ability, with energy and push, will make a successful politician; but only extraordinary ability and great tact will win the requirements of statesmanship. Ordinary business-tact, with caution and experience, will develop a very respectable banker; but to be a great financier requires a far higher range of thought and action.

To build railroads does not necessitate genius; it merely requires capital and engineering skill, and—quien sabe?—a subsidy; and American energy and pluck, overcoming all obstacles, push our wondrous net-work of iron from Atlantic to Pacific. But to engineer roads with sure safety for life and property committed to their transport, is to grasp the whirlwind, and requires genius,—in its broadest sense, common sense.

The success, the very existence, of any great enterprise is dependent upon perfect system,—the sure carrying out of its minutiæ; and surety in detail is vital to railroad-management.

The watch from the headquarters-office should be unerring, and the facilities for information along the whole line never interrupted.

Each passenger and freight train should and can be telegraphically followed up from both ends of any route, and their position and condition kept constantly and accurately checked.

The vital duty of a conductor is to have his train on time. Circumstances may and do arise about the attendance of the complainant, and Sergt. O'Donnell was ordered to learn whether the complainant desired to prosecute.

The case of Officer Eugene Ingersoll, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and either intoxication or insanity, was continued to Aug. 25.

A communication from Mr. Smith McClery, complaining of disorderly young men on Mitchell street, between Waller and Margaret, was referred to the General Superintendent.

Another communication was received from one Leander Parker, charging that Officer Edward J. Steele was a citizen of Canada, an officer in the Canadian militia, and a subject of the Queen of Great Britain. Officer Steele was heard, and explained the circumstances which gave colos to the charge in a manner quite satisfactory to the members of the Board. So far from damaging Officer Steele, the charge only sufficed to show that he had a good reputation as an officer, and President Cleveland remarked that it would be well if the force had more of the same kind of aliens. In order to give full opportunity for investigation, however, it was decided to allow the person making the charges to appear before the Board and substantiate them if possible.

Officer Richard J. Hamilton, charged with drunkenness and failure to treat a superior officer civilly, was found guilty, and sentenced to be discharged from the force.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Another Grain Transportation Suit—Damages Asked for Drowning in a City Ditch—Creditors' Bill—To Recover a Deposit with an Emigration Agency—The Riverside Improvement Company Again—Attachments Issued—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

Thomas C. Chisholm yesterday renewed his suits against transportation companies for non-delivery of grain, by lake and railroad, within a reasonable time, as by contract with such companies, entered into is order to avoid the delay of transportation by lake and canal, by an action against the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, under an agreement to carry 12,004 46-60 bushels, or 1,282,370 pounds of corn, by steamship to Port Huron, and thence by railroad to New York, there to be delivered to the order of the Bank of Montreal, into the care of Myers, Cary & Yale, alongside of ship or elevator, for shipment to England. The grain was shipped on the 7th of May last, on board the steamer S. D. Caldwell, at the same rate as by the other companies, viz: 27 cents per bushel, or 45 cents per 100 pounds, and was not delivered until ten days after reasonable time for delivery, whereby he sustained damages to the extent of $3,000.

DAMAGES BY DISREGER OF ROADS.

Washington Hesing, administrator of the estate of Max Werner, a miner, deceased, yesterday, commenced suit against the city for $5,000, in case, for it is not exactly stated what for, but, it is assumed, for loss of services by death of the deceased by drowning, caused by the negligence of the defendant in allowing a hole full of water, 20 feet by 8 feet, and 4 feet in depth, to exist on the west line of Elston avenue, made by the washing away of the ditch between the road and the sidewalk. The declaration does not show who has sustained the damages claimed, or how they were accrued, but simply that the death occurred as aforesaid; that the deceased leaves behind him father, mother, and sister, between whom the damages can be distributed; wherefore plaintiff as administrator, brings suit.

CREDITOR'S BILL.

Barnard Hunkemeier yesterday filed a creditor's bill in the Superior Court against Alexander and Elizabeth Smith, for a appointment of a Receiver to whatever estate defendants may possess, to enjoin the payment of by debts contracted since the date of a judgment obtained by complainant against said Alexander Smith, for $2,517, and for other purposes. Complainant shows that, after obtaining said judgment, execution issued, but was returned by the Sheriff, "no property found," and the matter thus rested. Lately he has found out that defendant and his wife are in the possession of a large amount of notes, bonds, choses in action, and estate, the particulars of which he is unable to obtain, and which he cannot hope to levy upon except by means of a court of equity, wherein prayes.

ATTACHMENTS.

Chapin & Gore yesterday procured an attachment in the Circuit Court against James Veltman, in a case of debt, grouns that defendant has absconded and is not to be found in the State, and has concealed his property, and has concealed

E. S. Ale defraud his creditors.

ment in the Circuit Court against Alexander & Co., procured an attachment in the Superior Court against the schooner paints and West, for an account of $71.25 for

William is supplied.

same courtnes procured an attachment in the for a debt against Charles Curry and M. Carter, dorsed to $511.50, due on an unpaid draft in Centre, Plaintiff. Defendants reside at State

Peter[illegible] county, [illegible]

PETER[illegible] RECOVER A MONEY DEPOSIT.

suit against[illegible] Vallager yesterday commenced the Suiss A. E. Johnson and —— Peters, in declaratior Court, in assumpsit, $1,000. The the cause which accompanies the precipe in the to whilst it is silent as to the details of brougiacations that led to the suit being rying shows that the two defendants are car and the Scandinavian Emigration Agency, them; the plaintiff seeks to recover from positive sum of $508.86 left with them on de

THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

defe Riverside Improvement Company is again Powiant in a suit. Joseph Haas and Simon the l holders of a promissory note given by Colompany for $126.40, petition the Superior give for a decree foreclosing the trust deed due to secure the payment of said note, now w and payable, which they are unable otherwise to collect. The trust deed is given on the theast quarter of Section 1, 38, 12.

CAPIAS FOR SLANDER.

Patrick Finnigan, who keeps a meat market at o. 126 North Market street, yesterday procured capias for the arrest of John Redmond, in an action in case, $3,000 damages, for damaging his character and business by calling him a cheat and swindler, and charging him with using false weights to his meat scales, and other things equally calculated to injure him in the esteem of his neighbors and the confidence of his customers.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Joseph P. Koons yesterday brought suit against Henry Harrison, in the Superior Court, in case, $1,000, for grocery goods, etc., which he affirms he let out of his possession on the 1st of May, 1873, and the defendant now holds by finding, and refuses to give up.

William S. Johnston yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit against Joseph Zeneischek, in the Superior Court, damages $300; sueing on account dated 1st of August, for rent of basement of Exchange building, No. 114 South Clark street, from 1st July 1873 to 1st September, 1873, at $123 per month, amounting to $256.

Frederick Wacker and Jacob Rhem yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, $5,000 damages, in the Superior Court, against Julius Kerchhoff and others.

Robert E. Goodwillie yesterday replevined a note for $236, in favor of Elizabeth Goodwillie, given by Moses F. Harris, dated May 18, 1873, for 8 months, unjustly detained by Asa Dow and S. B. Cochrane.

Peter Groetsch yesterday commenced suit, in case, in the Circuit Court, against Nathan Kuhn, $2,000 damages.

Catherine and Sarah Baner, by their next friend, Barbara Bauer, yesterday filed a bill for partition of real estate in Washington Heights, left by Jacob Bauer, deceased, and for sale of the same, it being impracticable to divide the same equitably.

John E. Sales and Albert H. Walker yesterday filed a bill in the Supreme Court to release a trust deed on part of the north east fractional quarter of Sec. 27, 40, 12, the indebtedness for which the trust was made having been paid off, making C. H. J. Miller and a number of others parties defendants.

Smith, Cleary & Enwright yesterday obtained an attachment against Joseph Marks, of Sioux City, Ia., for $491, the value of merchandise supplied and not paid for.

R. Fowler & Co. petition the Superior Court against Charles P. Mackay and a board of other defendants, directly or remotely interested, for a mechanic's lien on their building near the intersection of Marshfield avenue with Van Buren street, for the sum of $2,597.44, for material supplied and labor performed thereon.

Charles H. Fest yesterday petitioned in the Superior Court against Charles Butler et al., to establish and confirm title to the west half of Lot 12, in Block 6, in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.

Hugh Kennedy yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit in the Superior Court against George L. Thatcher, $600 damages, for work done on defendant's houses at River Forest.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,744—Joseph P. Koons v. Henry Harrison; case, $1,000. 44,745—John S. Miller and Conrad J. Fry v. G. Charles Smith impleaded with John G. Gilliers; petition to restore judgment for $264. 44,746—The French Vault Light Manufacturing Company v. Augustus and John M. French; assumpsit, $300. 44,747—William S. Johnston v. Joseph Zeneischek; assumpsit, $600. 44,748—James Bruckman and Joseph Muhr v. A. B. Vancott and John P. Mc-Gregor; assumpsit, $600. 44,749—Catherine A. v. George W. Swart; divorce. 44,750—Frederick Wacker and Jacob Rehm v. Julius Kerchhoff, John D. Kerchhoff, Herman A. Kerchhoff, Frederick G. Kerchhoff, and John Kanney; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,751—Charles H. Beckwith et al. v. J. H. Peck; assumpsit, $600. 44,752—Charles H. Fest v. Charles Butler et al.; petition to establish and confirm title. 44,753—R. D. Washburn v. F. J. Boelle & Son; assumpsit, $900. 44,754—Hugh Kennedy v. George L. Thatcher; assumpsit, $600. 44,755—Thomas C. Chisholm v. Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; case, $3,000. 44,756—W. K. Frost & Co. v. Rice, B. & Lincoln; assumpsit, $900. 44,757—Farrington, Brewster & Co. v John Sipp; assumpsit, $700. 44,758—Thomas R. v. Annie Leander Parker, charging that Officer Edward J. Steele was a citizen of Canada, an officer in the Canadian militia, and a subject of the Queen of Great Britain. 44,759—Peter Lustrigren v. A. E. Johnson & Peters; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,760—Joseph Haas and Simon Powell v. Riverside Improvement Company; a foreclose mortgage to secure [illegible]. 44,761—R. Fowler & Co. v. Charles P. McKay, et al.; petition for mechanic's lien. 44,762—Washington Hesing, administrator of the estate of Max Werner, deceased, v. the City of Chicago; case, $5,000. 44,763—Matilda W. Thaddeus Roberts; bill for divorce. 44,764—Robt R. Goodville v. Asa Dow and S. B. Cochrane; replevin. 44,765—Seth B. Robinson and Adam Reiger v. S. R. Wickersham; assumpsit, $500. 44,766—James W. Cooper v. I. R. Nicholson; assumpsit, $60. 44,767—John H. Perry v. Mavilla Chadwick; assumpsit, $500. 44,768—John F. v. Fannie Williams; divorce. 44,769—Bernard Hankmeier v. Alexander and Elizabeth Smith; bill. 44,770—Smith, Cleary & Enright v. Joseph Marks; attachment. 44,771—Catherine and Susan Bauer, minor by their next friend, Barbara Bauer v. John Bauer, Peter Bauer, and Orange[illegible]ough; bill. 44,772—J. E. Sayles and Albert H. Walker v. C. H. J. Miller et al; bill.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—4,216—John S. Bleifel, Henry Fientye; assumpsit, $800. 3,217—Patrick Finnigan v. John Redmond; case, $3,000 and [illegible]. 3,218—Appeal. 3,219—Peter Groetsch v. Nathan Kuhn; case, $2,000. 3,220—William Barnes v. Alexander Curry and M. Carter; attachment. 3,221—Alexander & Co. v. schooner Queen of the West and [illegible]; attachment, $260.25.

"BUNKO."

Justice Banyon Goes for [illegible] from Mike McDonald's Pets—Lo[illegible] Repr[illegible] Gentleman who Refused [illegible] resent."

Judge Banyon is doing a good [illegible] in summarily disposing of those most [illegible] stable and mean thieves and blackleg[illegible] bunko-players. Yesterday morning, he fin[illegible] ace of them for vagrancy, and continued th[illegible] of another under bonds of $200 till to[illegible] This fellow was arrested by Officer Swans[illegible] who testified to his loafing with noted gam[illegible]rs and thieves about Burke's Hotel, and on [illegible] Edison street, for the past three weeks. Th[illegible] to go bail for this Mike McDonald was on ha[illegible]oils, as the bunko-injured contractor from S[illegible] Pat Ryan, claimed ist, alias James Grant, a[illegible] to be.

A MAN WHO WON'T REPRESENT.

While writing about [illegible]ako, we will state that the following letter w[illegible]anded in at this office yesterday morning by [illegible] author, and, from his appearance, we also [illegible] judge that every statement he makes is t[illegible] He does not look like a man who could be successfully "roped" by one of Mike McDonald's gang:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of July 17, there is a statement in the report of a speech of the aged minister of Sullivan, Ill., to the purport that a gambling den, in your city, and that he actually played "bowing to the shrine of bunko, and lost." The statement is false. I was at the Commercial Hotel, Chicago, on the 17th of July, and left there about 10 o'clock a. m., for a final adjustment of details. My forfeit of $125 is already deposited with the party named in my late communication, and is subject to such change of custody as we my mutually determine.

CHICAGO, Aug 22, 1873. GEORGE SLOSSON.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

7:00 a. m.	75	12:30 p. m.	99
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9:30 a. m.	87	3:00 p. m.	93
10:00 a. m.	90	3:30 p. m.	88
10:30 a. m.	92	4:00 p. m.	85
11:00 a. m.	94	4:30 p. m.	82
11:30 a. m.	97	5:30 p. m.	80
12:00 m.	98	6:30 p. m.	79

In the sun at 12 m. the thermometer stood at 111 above zero.

The "Sacred Heart."

Prof. Hubr, in his work on the pilgrimages to Paray-le-[illegible]onial, gives a clear account of the origin of the term "sacred heart." A Vesuit father, Le[illegible]olombiere, who was confessor of the nun Mar[illegible] Alacoque (born 1647), induced the latter to go to the religious establishment at Paray-le-Monial. This nun, who was probably insane, professed to have been visited by our Savior in bodily presence. Softly, she narrates, He let His head fall on her breast, and revealed to her for the first time the immunicable secrets of His divine heart, refusing from her her own heart, which he placed in His. Through the wound in the Savior's side he saw His heart, which was like a flaming furnace, wherein her own appeared like a little atom. The Lord thus placed the same in her side burning, and appointed her the heiress for time and for eternity of His heart. Further, she narrates that to her also appeared saints and angels, the Virgin and the Three Persons of the Trinity, and the Savior commissioned her to institute the worship of His heart, and to inform her father confessor, Le Colombiere, of the matter. Soon a special dedicoon to the Sacred Heart of Jesus was instituted, and in the year 1836 the beatification of h[illegible] who had been so marvelously favored was proposed, and by the efforts of the Jesuits was carried into effect.

The Greek Parliament.

[illegible] Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The National Legislature of Greece is now sitting, and out of curiosity I attended one of its sessions. It is a curious assemblage. Most of the members are dressed like other Europeans, but some of them wear the fustinella, which looks at a little distance like a butcher's shirt. These are probably from Arcadia, Sparta, and other rural districts. Some smoke, some walk about, and all hands speak at once. You might imagine yourself in the House of Representatives of Nebraska or Oregon. The building they now occupy is a temporary barrack, but a handsome one is in process of erection. The question before the house the day I was there was upon granting a pension to the widow of Marco Bozzaris, and the votes were deposited in a singular-looking tin box, with the word nai (yes) on one side, and ochi (no) on the other side. The Greeks seem to be thorough Republicans. They have no orders of nobility, and say that, but for fear of troubles with other nations, they would not keep a King. From economical motives they have abolished their foreign embassies, and complain of the expense of royalty.

A Luxurious Conveyance.

The traveling train of the Empress of Russia is, perhaps, the most complete and luxurious in the world, and it is, indeed, a house upon wheels. It consists of eight saloon carriage; and offices, connected by covered passages, and is divided into dining and drawing-rooms, bedrooms, and kitchens. The dining-room has large oval windows, which give uninterrupted views over the country through which the train passes; the drawing-room is an elegant apartment, prettily furnished, and the bed-rooms might be those of a comfortable house. The beds are, seemingly, of the ordinary kind, but are in reality hammocks, which enable their occupants to sleep without sustaining any annoyance from the vibration of the train. Of course such an establishment would not be complete without servants, and to the train are attached domestics of all kinds, from butlers to engine-drivers and porters. To the train, however, is attached a sad souvenir; it formerly belonged to Napoleon III., and was used by him for his Lyons journeys, though it would be difficult to recognize it as the same, so completely has it been reconstructed and improved.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Total Valuation of Cook County Property, $144,420,326.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair; present, Messrs. Bogue, Russell, Fahlman, Crawford, Galloway, Jones, Lonergan, Singer, Herting, Boelle, Harrison, Clough, and Ashton.

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes submitted their report on the assessment for taxes for 1873. The assessment for personal property and railroad property were not altered. The report is as follows:

Town.	Personal property.	Value of assessed real estate.	Value of equalized real estate.
North Chicago	$ 1,393,508	$ 8,887,906	$ 9,332,980
South Chicago	21,665,200	40,894,890	27,214,200
West Chicago	7,290,927	30,140,456	31,948,883
Barrington	86,471	372,483	392,468
Bloom	76,345	442,963	442,963
Bremen	58,788	207,144	207,144
Calumet	73,754	925,690	1,008,179
Cicero	96,536	1,794,795	2,727,672
Evanston	131,370	1,443,746	1,604,162
Elk Grove	43,021	204,047	235,329
Hanover	70,948	185,883	297,412
Hyde Park	184,796	4,802,458	7,683,932
Jefferson	146,993	3,150,022	1,890,013
Leyden	37,009	806,911	858,191
Lyons	86,295	612,752	680,154
Lake View	116,307	957,409	2,297,760
Lake	119,351	8,129,008	8,877,405
Lemont	223,964	639,209	955,862
Maine	89,196	184,894	295,830
Northfield	46,328	321,734	351,734
New Trier	87,445	406,481	472,697
Norwood Park	31,709	179,912	179,912
Niles	43,825	169,715	228,716
Orland	33,400	188,596	209,341
Palatine	73,201	349,130	349,130
Proviso	91,439	847,206	1,358,639
Palos	62,354	490,657	210,323
Riverside	37,190	153,964	246,326
Rich	94,573	387,021	387,021
Schamburg	44,420	281,482	225,186
Thornton	85,129	953,075	994,920
Wheeling	45,809	405,054	324,044
Worth	101,273	809,519	458,568
Total	$32,783,536	$108,994,066	$109,268,727

RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Chicago & Northwestern	$780,474
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	891,159
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	138,401
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	163,683
Joliet & Chicago	114,005
Chicago, Cincinnati & Indiana Central	97,390
Chicago & Alton	63,000
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore	26,753
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	350
Michigan Central	199,040
Joliet & Northern Indiana	612
Total	$2,368,063

The total is as follows:

Personal property	$ 32,783,536
Real estate as equalized	109,268,727
Railroad property	2,368,063
Grand total	$144,420,326

Mr. Galloway stated that the assessment of corporation property and of that of lands and the track of railroads had not been yet received from Springfield, and would have to be added to the aggregate given above in order to make up the total in which taxes were to be levied. The Committee had carefully equalized the real estate assessments, but found it impossible to do anything with personal property. The Committee were, of course, unable to examine stocks of goods, and had nothing to serve as a basis of comparison.

Mr. Bogue said last year Hyde Park was only $800,000 ahead of Lake. Now the report of the Committee left Lake $3,000,000 behind. He moved to take a million off Hyde Park and put it on Lake.

The motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. Crawford thought that there did not seem to be exact justice done between Cicero and Jefferson.

The report was adopted.

A SUPERINTENDENT HIRED.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Public Buildings, William H. Dixon was appointed Superintendent of the work on the Insane Building at $5 a day.

COUNTY PRINTING.

The Committee on Public Service reported that they had received the following bids for doing the printing for the county: *Post*, 45 cents a square for first insertion; all succeeding ones, 37½ cents; *Mail*, 35 cents a square; *Journal*, 10 cents a line for first insertion, and 5 for subsequent ones; *Inter-Ocean*, 12 cents a line for first insertion, and 10½ for subsequent ones; *Union*, 6¼ cents a line or 40 cents a square; *Staats Zeitung*, $1.00 a square.

The report was laid over.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

The subject of leasing a building for the use of the Recorder's office was taken up.

Mr. Harrison objected to going into five-story buildings. They could go west of the present City Hall and erect a one-story building which would answer every purpose till the Court-House was built, which would cost about $5,000, and which would be perfectly fire-proof. The rent of the lot would not exceed $1,000 a year. Such an arrangement would be cheaper and better than the idea of hiring a building. It would secure an absolutely fire-proof vault, far superior to any they could obtain elsewhere.

The subject was sent to the Committee on Public Service and Record for investigation.

The Board then adjourned till Monday.

SLOSSON TO BESSUNGER.

The following is Slossen's reply to the counter-challenge of Bessunger, which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE:

John Bessunger, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I hereby accept, without modification, your counter-challenge of this date, called forth by my proposition of Aug. 20. All of the two alternatives offered by you as to the final disposition of the receipts, I prefer an agreement that the winner shall "take all and pay all." I am so sincerely anxious to bring about this proposed friendly contest, that the requirements of my original challenge are freely waived to accomplish the desired end; and, in order to avoid further public controversy, I should like to have you meet me at the billiard-room of Messrs. Doty & Rhines, on to-morrow (Saturday), the 23d of August, at 12 o'clock m., for a final adjustment of details. My forfeit of $125 is already deposited with the party named in my late communication, and is subject to such change of custody as we my mutually determine.

CHICAGO, Aug 22, 1873. GEORGE SLOSSON.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

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In the sun at 12 m. the thermometer stood at 111 above zero.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far-West points, will leave the Union Depot of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, at 10 o'clock a. m., Sunday, 24th inst., stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. This is the line that has been awarded the last contract for the transportation of the overland mails to and from San Francisco, Australia, China, and Japan. Through tickets reading via Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

Pullman Cars to St. Paul.

Commencing Aug. 19, 1873, the celebrated Pullman palace drawing-room and sleeping cars will be run through between Chicago and St. Paul on both morning and evening trains by the Chicago & Northwestern and West Wisconsin Railways. This is via the "Elroy and St. Paul" route. The trains of Pullman palace cars will leave the depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at 10:10 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., and run through without change. This is the only line running these elegant and luxurious cars between Chicago and St. Paul.

A Fine Stock of Carriages.

The finest assortment of light and heavy work in the West can be seen at the rooms of Coan & TenBrooke, Carriage Manufacturing Company, corner of Ann and West Randolph streets. Tandems, landaulets, coupes, coupelettes, six and four-seat phaetons, drags, park wagons, etc.

Nobby Ear-Knobs

And other importations of the new oxydized silver and Roman gold. Pins, ear-rings, sleeve buttons, bracelets, chains, etc., have just been received at Roddin & Hamilton's, No. 99 State street, corner of Washington.

Lady Ellenborough.

Lady Ellenborough, who was recently reported to have died while accompanying her husband, an Arab Chief, on a desert journey, is still alive, and residing in Damascus. She is in good health, and thinks she will not depart from her nomadic lord for some time yet. She is now 66 years old, and it is forty-three years since she eloped from Lord Ellenborough with Prince Schwartzenburg.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST DAY!

OF

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT

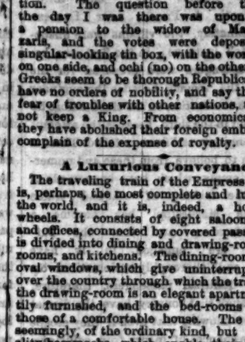
Museum, Menagerie,

HIPPODROME,

AND

TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR,

IN CHICAGO.



This Saturday, Aug. 23,

THREE GRAND EXHIBITIONS!

Doors open at 9:30 a. m., 1, and 6:30 p. m.

Full and complete performances of the Monster Triple Circus Combination at each entertainment.

One general 50-cent ticket admits to the entire World's Fair! Children under 9 years, 25 cents. Reserved Amphitheatre seats, 25 cents extra.

☞ In order to prepare for removal, the Museum and Menagerie Departments will be closed this evening at 8 o'clock, or immediately upon the commencement of the Grand Hippodrome Entertainment.

☞ The lumber used in constructing the vast Amphitheatre seats will be sold at auction, on the grounds, at 5 o'clock this p. m., to be delivered at the close of the evening exhibition.

WILL EXHIBIT AS FOLLOWS:

Laporte, Ind., Monday, Aug. 25.
South Bend, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 26.
Cold Water, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Adrian, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 28.
Toledo, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 29.
Jackson, Mich., Saturday, Aug. 30.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE,

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY!

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, by request, Tom Taylor's Sparkling Comedy,

VICTIMS!

With a powerful cast, including Messrs. Blaisdell, Bishop, Norris, Sedgwick, Arnold, Salisbury, Giddens, Reed, and Kelly, and Miss Meek, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Maeder, Miss Batcheldor, and Miss Rose Wood.

In preparation, LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO OF LESTER WALLACK'S COMEDY,

CENTRAL PARK.

Produced with an Excellent Cast and Correct Mountings.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AND

SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This Afternoon at 2½, Evening at 8, last two appearances of MARIAN MORDAUNT in

HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

Monday next, Hernandez Foster in "Jack Hackway."

FIRST PICNIC

Of HARMONIA LODGE, No. 221, I. O. O. F., on Monday, Aug. 25, at Silver Leaf Grove. Omnibuses will leave corner Clark and South Water-sts., and in connection with the Blue Island-av. and Madison-st. cars, from the corners of Twelfth-st. and Blue Island-av., and Madison-st. and Western-av. Admission, 25 cents.

THE COMMITTEE.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

Clark and Randolph-sts.

For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,500 numbered seats. Seats movable. Apply at the Hall.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

OF CHICAGO.

97 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1873.

Proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 29d inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the privilege of keeping a Restaurant in the Exposition Building during the Fall of 1873. For specifications and further information address the undersigned.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Discovered and Used by Cleopatra. Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads.

SURE PREVENTIVE AGAINST BUGS.

CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO.,

VanBuren and Desplaines-sts. Factory, 425 Sedgwick-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Racine College includes three Schools:
1. A COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, with full College Courses.
2. A SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, to be begun this Autumn.
3. A GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The three Schools begin Sept. 10. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

KANKAKEE, ILL.

This Boarding School for Young Ladies, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, is about sixty miles from Chicago, within a few minutes' walk of the Kankakee Railway Station. It offers the comforts of a home, and great advantages for the acquisition of a finished education and a thorough knowledge of the English, French, and German languages. The Scholastic year begins September 1.

Board and tuition, for term of five months, $75.00. Music, Drawing, &c., extra.

For particulars address SISTER SUPERIOR.

UNION LAW SCHOOL

OF THE

Chicago and Northwestern Universities.

Judge HENRY BOOTH, Dean.
Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL and Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Daily Lecturers.
VAN BUREN DENSLOW and PHILIP MYERS, Esq., Professors.

At least 3 sessions daily for 26 weeks. Term opens Oct. 6. For particulars address H. D. DENSLOW, Tribune Building, Chicago.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The Thirteenth Year Begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

Lake Forest Academy.

A Boarding School for Boys, most charmingly situated and splendidly equipped; one hour by cars from Chicago. Next term commences Sept. 11. A few vacancies left. For full particulars address

IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., Lake Forest, Ill.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 23, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The superiority of American methods of instruction is shown by the fact that in the Department of Education at Vienna twenty-five prizes have been awarded American exhibitors. Chicago and Cincinnati have each won the Grand Medal of Progress for their educational systems, and Jacksonville, Ill., receives a reward of merit.

Sunday beer was the main question before the special meeting of the Council last evening. A proposed ordinance was called up, allowing the sale of liquor on Sunday provided it were done behind closed doors and windows. A motion to postpone consideration of the question was lost, and the ordinance was then recommitted to the file.

A reduction of through freights to New York, over the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road, was decided upon yesterday, in a consultation at Springfield between officers of the road. First and second-class freights are lowered to 48 cents a hundred pounds; third and fourth class to 36 cents a hundred pounds; 30 cents a hundred pounds will be charged for special freight.

It is too soon to indulge in felicitations over Mr. Brunot's last treaty with the Crows, by which that tribe have agreed to trade off a reservation of six and a quarter millions of acres for one of only two millions. A hitherto unnoticed clause in the Indian Appropriation bill of 1871 is found to prohibit treaty negotiations with any Indian tribe. No subsequent legislation is known to have repealed this enactment; and it is claimed that, under it, the treaty just concluded with the Crows is invalid, as is also the Sherman-Augur treaty of 1868, which has never been ratified by Congress.

An incorruptible office-holder has been found at last, though the proof thus far depends upon his own confession. His name is Hardenburgh, and he is the Surveyor-General of California. His statement is that a man named Chapman first approached Mrs. Hardenburgh and offered to make her husband's office worth $100,000 a year if he would allow Chapman to run it. The wife, it appears, refused to lend her influence to any such liberal arrangement. Chapman then went to Hardenburgh himself, and laid down before him a roll of $25-gold pieces, amounting to several hundred dollars, but the honest Surveyor-General would not touch them. It is not likely that Mr. Hardenburgh would have dared to admit all this had it not been for the fact that Chapman and other land-grabbers had combined to secure his removal from office.

Mr. Enoch Emery makes reply in the Peoria *Transcript* to Judge Blodgett's decision, thus:

> Since the Chicago *Journal* had its bout with the Supreme Court of Illinois for contempt, we do not know just how far one may go in his language in regard to courts; but we are free to say that any man, no matter whether he be editor or Judge, who charges us with an "impudent fraud," or fraud of any kind, in regard to the Tice Meter cases, does it without a thorough understanding of the matter, and entirely without warrant or justification. This we reckon we shall be able to show to the satisfaction of even Judge Blodgett himself, provided that functionary insists upon his order that we shall pay $12,400 not in our possession into his court.

The law of contempts in the United States Courts is defined by statute. It authorizes Mr. Emery to use any language he prefers so long as it is not pronounced in the personal presence of the Judge. A contempt, however, may be committed by refusing to obey an order of a Judge, even where no language is used. Mr. Emery may yet succeed in proving that he was not a party to a fraud; but the case at present, upon Judge Blodgett's showing, is decidedly against him.

According to the St. Paul *Dispatch*, there is a ring in Minnesota who is trying to get possession of 36,000 acres of the most valuable pine lands in the State on fraudulent Indian scrip. This is some scrip issued to the Chippewa half-breeds which a Commission, of Secretary Delano's choosing, decided some time since had been procured by perjury and forgery. A second Commission was appointed with the purpose of ascertaining who were innocent holders of the scrip. This Commission threw out about 500 pieces of scrip, representing nearly 40,000 acres of land. It is this portion which is now said to be in the hands of a ring, who are urging Secretary Delano to reverse the decision of his own Commissioners. They threaten to go to Congress with their claim if they cannot persuade Delano to comply with their demand. The *Dispatch* suggests that this will furnish another opportunity for Senator Flamsey to offer a resolution authorizing a settlement on "principles of equity."

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, with rather more doing in grain. Mess pork was quiet and a shade firmer, at $16.12½@16.20 cash, and $15.75@15.80 seller September. Lard was quiet and steady, at 7¼@8c per lb for winter, and 7¾@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and easier, at 7¾@8c for shoulders, 9¾@9½c for short middles, and 10@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were less active and unchanged, at 95c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active, and ½c higher, closing strong, at $1.18¾ for cash or seller the month, and $1.12¾ seller September. Corn was more active and 1c higher, closing at 39¼c cash, and 39½c seller September. Oats were more active and ¼@½c higher, closing at 27¼c cash, and 26½c seller September. Rye was quiet and steady at 65c. Barley was dull and irregular, closing at $1.12½ for new No. 2 seller September. Hogs were in good demand at Thursday's prices, sales making at $4.25@4.30. The cattle and sheep markets were without important change.

A dispatch from New Orleans to a St. Louis paper says that the *Republican*, of the former city, publishes an article charging that the vast bequests of John McDonough to the City of New Orleans have not been accounted for. McDonough was an eccentric old miser, who had accumulated an immense fortune, and who died some fifteen years ago in the low settlement opposite New Orleans, called Algiers. It was found that he had willed the bulk of his property to the city for educational and charitable purposes. There was one bequest of property then said to be worth $8,000,000, and now represented to have a value of $9,000,000, out of which only $40,000 have been forthcoming. Out of another bequest of $1,500,000 only $36,000 have been paid. He left $600,000 to a certain locality, which was to be called McDonough, and not one dollar of this has been applied. Such is the purport of the charge, though it is not yet stated in what manner the vast estate has been depleted.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when there will be a system of signals to warn trains of the approach of other trains either in front or at the rear. We are informed that the Alton Road has been in correspondence with certain parties in Austria in regard to what are known as "block signals," which throw an electric light at night, or a signal in the day, one mile in front and one mile to the rear, and change as these blocks, or distances, are traversed. These signals are shortly to be tested on some portion of the Alton Road. It would not be safe to adopt them without a thorough test of their efficiency and reliability; for, if they were adopted and trusted, and yet should occasionally fail, they might work more injury than good. One great trouble in regard to electric signals in this country is found in the climate. The climate of England, and of most of the Continental countries, is more favorable to the steady working of electric signals than our own, which furnishes so many sudden changes and severe storms.

Male tyrants may well shudder when they read the account of the recent meeting of Spiritualists at Robinson Hall, in New York City. The meeting opened with a speech by Mrs. Claflin, the mother of the notorious Woodhull, who made a frantic denunciation of Col. Blood, and finally got so violent that she had to be stopped by main force. Then a glib young lady, named Dumar, got the floor, and, after sailing along quietly for a few minutes, got mixed up in the Woodhull matter, which again brought Mrs. Claflin to her feet, who called Miss Dumar a liar, and had to be carried, shrieking and screaming, out of the hall. Quiet having been restored, Miss Dumar once more commenced, but with no better success than at first, for she soon stirred up Mrs. Miles, an antagonistic and muscular sister of Mrs. Woodhull, who advanced to the stand, brandishing her fist and screaming at the top of her lungs, with the evident intention of annihilating the glib young woman. She, too, had to be carried out, and then the whole pack set to screaming and shouting, and the meeting finally broke up in disorder. Considering the fact that this meeting was composed of women almost exclusively, we repeat that the male tyrants may well shudder at the prospect of these down-trodden victims getting their rights.

The accepted theory among the railroad men in regard to Beane's insane conduct in leaving Lemont station on the time of the passenger train with which his coal train collided is, that Beane told the truth when he said that he "forgot all about No. 4." The reasons for believing this are, that it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that Beane was sober at the time, and because he had orders to keep clear of No. 1, the mail-train from St. Louis, which was behind time. No. 1 having got ahead of him all right, his mind was cleared of the responsibility, and he forgot all about the other train which was coming toward him. Unreasonable as this theory may appear, it is the only one that can account for the collision if Beane was the competent, experienced man he is said to be, and if he hadn't taken a drop of liquor, which seems to be the fact. There are two points which this theory suggests: If Beane had an order from the train-dispatcher in regard to No. 1, he should also have had an order in regard to No. 4, which was likewise out of time. A telegraphic order in regard to a train at the rear, and no order in regard to a train in front, when all were running wild, was naturally calculated to cause Beane to pay more attention to the movements of train No. 1 than to those of train No. 4. This indicates that the use of the telegraph, except by a regular system, may do more harm than good.

ROBBING RAILROAD-TRAINS.

Our readers will readily call to mind the fact that, on the 21st of last month, a train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road was wrecked near Adair, Iowa, by obstructions placed on the track by a gang of disguised desperadoes; that the engineer was shot by them; and that, after intimidating the passengers, they robbed the safe of the express-messenger and made good their escape. The systematic manner in which the work was accomplished, and the success of the robbers also, not only in making their immediate escape, but in eluding subsequent pursuit, showed very conclusively that this was not an operation set on foot at hap-hazard, but was the work of a gang of thieves, regularly organized for railroad robberies. The developments made by telegraph in our issue of yesterday, concerning additional attempts to wreck and rob trains, confirm and establish beyond a doubt this fact, that hereafter, unless some immediate measures are taken to prevent it, any train on the Far-Western roads is liable to be thrown from the track and robbed. In one day, three of these attempts were made—first, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad; second, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph, near Kansas City; and third, on the Atlantic & Pacific, near Leavenworth. Fortunately, the villains were unsuccessful in each instance; in the first case, because the passengers were prepared for the ruffians; in the second, because the engineer discovered the obstruction on the track before he reached it; and in the third, because the attempt to shoot the engineer and fireman failed. There is every reason to believe, from these and numerous other attempts which have been made of late, that the robbing of railroad trains west of the Mississippi has become a regular profession, and that the ruffians who are engaged in it have an extensive and thoroughly-systematized organization. Railroad passengers, therefore, traveling through that country have the dismal consolation of knowing that even if they escape the numerous chances of injury from collisions, explosions, or carelessness of railroad employes, they yet stand a chance of being thrown from the track and killed, or of being robbed and shot. If this state of things continues, life will be of very little account on the trans-Mississippi railroads, and a person setting out upon a journey in that direction might as well make his will and his peace with the world before he starts. The chances against him are more than even.

The prompt and gallant action of the conductor of the Missouri Pacific train, however, shows that it is not necessary for this state of things to continue. He proved himself to be the master of the situation, and his example furnishes the suggestion of a remedy which would be complete in every instance. The engineer of the train in question discovered the obstructions on the track in time to save his train. The ruffians, thwarted in their efforts to throw the train off, boarded the rear car, and informed the conductor that they were a vigilance committee looking for horse-thieves, and proposed to search the passengers. The conductor, who knew them and their objects, at once proposed they should do nothing of the kind, and, drawing his revolver, turned to the passengers and said to them that, if a sufficient number of them would stand by him, he would see that they committed no violence. Fifteen passengers at once had their revolvers out and confronted the cowardly ruffians and kept them at bay until the train reached Holden. At this point, the gang got out; but one of them, becoming a little indiscreet, got a bullet put through him, which ended his railroad-robbing, and another one got a reminder which will last him for some little time. It is only to be regretted that the passengers did not shoot the whole gang, and thus make clean work of it. The success of the conductor and his little army, however, shows, without any further need of argument, just how railroad robberies may be stopped, and it has a valuable suggestion both for railroad companies and for passengers. Every passenger train has from ten to fifteen employes of the road aboard, who could at any time make a very effective resistance, if they were properly armed by the company. If, in addition to this, the passengers would also arm themselves and would shoot when the opportunity offered, railroad robberies in the West would soon be discontinued. There is nothing which is so discouraging to these cutthroats as the discovery that other people can shoot and kill as well as they. The only condition connected with the shooting is one of promptness. The ruffians should be killed on sight. The job should be done promptly and with dispatch. No one will ever question the matter or manner of their taking off. The enormity of their crime does not warrant them in any privilege except that of being killed like so many wild beasts. There is no crime in the calendar more monstrous than that of wrecking and robbing a passenger train, and the monsters who, for the sake of money, will deliberately expose the lives of hundreds of men, women, and children to the most terrible of deaths, are outlaws who have placed themselves outside the pale of humanity, and deserve the death of brutes. The conductor and passengers on this particular train have conferred an obligation upon the entire traveling public by their prompt and gallant conduct. Traveling on the Missouri Pacific Railroad will be safe hereafter, and this particular gang of desperadoes will not be in a hurry to rob any more trains. A few more cases of shooting with intent to kill will speedily rid the country of these ruffians.

ALLEGED INHUMANITY.

We have been at pains to investigate a charge of inhumanity made against the officers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, to the effect that they withheld information in regard to the Lemont disaster from the friends of the sufferers. The statement is made that the friends in Springfield could not and did not learn any particulars of the accident until the arrival of the train from the wreck at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. It might, with equal truth, be said that the people of Chicago, meaning the bulk of the inhabitants, did not know any details of the disaster until the appearance of the Monday morning papers, because there was no means of communicating the news before their publication. The officers of the Alton Road were certainly not to blame for this. If, however, the statement was intended to convey the impression that the Springfield friends of the dead and injured were not informed of their condition, it is not true. We have ascertained that, as early as 9 o'clock Sunday morning, Superintendent McMullen telegraphed to the Springfield agent of the road the news of the death of Messrs. Little and Daveiblas, and of the serious injuries, which subsequently resulted in death, of Capt. Smith and Mr. Fleury, and directed him to communicate this intelligence to their friends. Shortly after this hour, which must have been the very earliest moment after the Superintendent had been able to reach his office from his work of caring for the injured, a prominent citizen of Springfield came to make inquiries about the Springfield people on the train. The Superintendent took him to the operator to see whether the message had been received at Springfield. It was ascertained that it had been duly received. The Springfield gentleman then volunteered to devote himself to the dead and wounded from Springfield—at the expense of the Company of course—an offer that was gratefully accepted. This is the gentleman who published the card exonerating the officers of the road from the unjust charges, and his word is entitled to perfect credit. Long before 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when it is said that the first information was received at Springfield, several dispatches had passed backward and forward in regard to the injured, and the Superintendent had made arrangements for special trains from both Springfield and Joliet to accommodate the friends of the dead and wounded. We believe that Mr. Little, a brother of the Capt. Little who was killed, was in the Springfield office when the early dispatch came.

We are impressed with the belief that Superintendent McMullen, and those associated with him, immediately upon receiving news of the disaster, and from that time on, did everything in human power to alleviate the suffering of the unhappy victims, and to send all possible information by telegraph to friends throughout the country. The complaints at Springfield originated among people who thought they might have friends on board the train, or whose friends, being on board, were not injured. It was not the duty of the Railroad Company to inform the friends of the uninjured; these persons should have taken the earliest opportunity to inform their families and friends of their safety. One of the first things which Mr. McMullen did after reaching the wreck was to get as complete a list as possible of the dead and wounded, and their residences. His first concern, after reaching Chicago and providing for the sufferers, was to take this list, inform the friends, and provide means for them to reach Chicago. We do not believe that any man could have been more prompt and energetic than he was, under the same circumstances. Whatever blame attaches to the Alton Railway Company for the collision itself, there is no shadow of inhumanity resting on the officers after the accident occurred. Everything which the occasion demanded, and which human resources could provide, was unquestionably furnished.

THE SITE OF THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Board of County Commissioners, at their meeting on Monday last, voted to purchase several small blocks of ground containing nine acres on the corner of Ashland avenue and Twelfth street for $158,750, payable in county bonds at par, bearing 7 per cent interest. The purchase was for a site for the new County Hospital, and the price was at the rate of $17,650 per acre. We do not object to the purchase of a site for the County Hospital, nor to its location at some point of easy access; nor do we think the purchase of nine acres ill advised; but we decidedly question the purchase of a lot on one of the aristocratic avenues of the city, at the rate of $17,650 per acre, when other lots and blocks, equally convenient of access, but not on such avenue, could be purchased for much less money. Ashland avenue is already one of the handsomest streets in the city; its great width, the costly style of the buildings, the great expense incurred in adorning it with forest trees, have all given to the property on that street a high value as residence property. We question the policy of purchasing a site for a County Hospital on a street where the value of the property is so much advanced beyond that of other property in the neighborhood fully as convenient for hospital purposes. We know that owners of adjoining property are by no means anxious to have a hospital for a neighbor. They would rather give something to have the hospital located elsewhere, and, therefore, fewer bids were offered than would have been had the improvement been for some other purpose. Yet that furnishes no reason why the county should purchase the most expensive site that was offered.

The general location of the hospital is, perhaps, unobjectionable; it is about four miles distant from Chicago avenue and Clark street, and two miles distant from State and Twelfth streets; its distance from other parts of the city can be readily estimated. Being of necessity so remote from the North and South Divisions and from the larger part of the West Division, its location anywhere within a mile in either direction from the site selected would add nothing to its inconvenience. It might be located near the junction of Twelfth street and Western avenue, or, better still, a half-mile east, south, or north of the site chosen, without lessening its general accessibility, or rendering it in any degree less useful. Twelfth street is and always will be a grand thoroughfare, and by that street the hospital can be reached wherever it may be located in the southwest part of the city.

As part of this transaction, we republish the vote on making this somewhat extraordinary expenditure, enabling the public, who know the several Commissioners, to see who voted for and who against,—the latter favoring some cheaper lot. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Hirting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Russell, and Miller—9.

Nays—Bogue, Clough, Galoway, Harris, Harrison, and Singer—6.

In the debate, Commissioner Harrison stated that the present owners of the lot paid only $100,000 for it a little while ago, and that the increase was exorbitant. This statement, if correct, would indicate its purchase for the purpose of selling it to the county for a hospital. The $50,000 or $60,000 that can be saved in the purchase of a site would go far to pay for the erection of the building.

The tract of land purchased by the County Board is at present divided by no less than three streets, all of which will have to be vacated before the grounds will be available for the purpose for which it is bought. The County Board have no authority to vacate those streets nor the alleys in the several blocks included in the purchase. This can only be done by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city. It is, therefore, this Board that ultimately must complete the transaction. Though the county includes the city, it is the city that will have to pay nine-tenths of the cost, and it is not probable that the four-fifths of the Council will agree to purchase a Ashland avenue lot for a hospital when a cheaper and equally accessible lot can be had elsewhere.

The opposition to the endowment of the Duke of Edinburgh, in view of his approaching marriage, does not come alone from the working men and the Republicans. The sedate London *Examiner* is more bitter in its opposition than any of the two former classes have been. In a recent issue, its aspersions upon the royal family were very severe. With respect to royal liberality it says:

> Nor must it be supposed that the presents to Indian Chiefs and Australian colonists, of which the Duke of Edinburgh has been so profuse, represent liberality on his part. The cost of these has been defrayed by Parliament, just as the cost of the royal household and royal arms does not come out of Her Majesty's privy purse, but is provided for in the civil list. On the other hand, the presents which royal Princes receive on their travels are not only not the property of the tax-payers who are charged for their equivalents, but we were even called upon to admire on a recent occasion the generosity of the Duke of Edinburgh in allowing these presents to be exhibited for a short time at the South Kensington Museum. It is also a well-known fact, that will not soon be forgotten by the colonists, that the Duke of Edinburgh sold in one part of Australia the valuable team of horses that had been given him in another.

Twenty-five thousand pounds a year is a very desirable income, and a very handy thing to have in the family, but one would suppose that such sneers as those in the *Examiner* would take off the edge of its enjoyment.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The following sentiments as taken from the [illegible] calls of Republican County Conventions held in Illinois:

> Republicans and all other persons opposed to monopolies in every form are respectfully requested to send delegates to a county convention to be held at Peoria.... The county committee knowing that a Republican party is fully alive to every issue necessary to advance the best interest of the whole people, before request and desire all good citizens irrespective of past political differences, to unite with us in [illegible] convention.—*Peoria County Republican Convention.*

> All who opposed to railroad monopolies, extortion and oppression of whatever kind, and are seeking the most speedy remedy for those evils, are invited to participate in the primary meetings and through their delegates in the Convention.—*De Kalb County Republican Committee.*

> The friends of the old party of human freedom who are opposed to corruption in high places and in low, who are opposed to salary-grabs, and to the extortions of incorporated monopolies, etc.—*Henderson County Republican Convention.*

> Whereas, the Republican party of the country has ever been in the advance in all reforms, and has as a party initiated and supported the legislation looking to the control of railroads and all corporations by law, has been and is in favor of enforcing all the laws impartially, and securing to all classes of producers their highest rights under the law. Now, therefore, believing that the interests of the farmer and producer will be best guarded and secured by the unified efforts of the Republican party, etc.—*Lexington County Republican Convention.*

> The Republican voters of Kankakee County, who are in favor of controlling by law the railroads of our State, and all other corporations and monopolies now oppressing the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, etc.—*Kankakee County Republican Committee.*

—The following, from the Peoria *Democrat*, notices a sudden conversion:

> On Monday the Peoria *Transcript* virtually took back all the harsh things it has said of the call for the Farmers' Convention, and concluded that it is of sufficient respectability for his party to associate with. It is somewhat singular that the organ of the *Transcript* would advise the great Republican party of Peoria County to coalesce with a movement about which it just one week before said "there will be no Democratic nominations in Peoria County this fall. The farmers will absorb all the strength and appropriate all the stink-pots of the organization." What a fall there must be in the *Transcript's* calculations for his party when he will condescend to propose a coalition with such a "set." Either the mistake must be true one, or bad no faith in his ruthless effort to bring ridicule upon the farmers' movement. He now sees that it is becoming a power in the land, and is ecstatic to strengthen it. County ticks fall, as well as the country, therefore, he proposes co-operation, the very thing that he so much ridiculed last year, that he may cover his party's defeat.

—The Federal office-holders and Administration editors in Iowa are as busy as bees to have the good old-fashioned Democracy revive itself there as in Ohio, and eastern States. The Dubuque *Herald* and the Ottawa *Democrat* give some evidence of a willingness to serve the Administration in this way; and the Des Moines *Register* (Postmaster) impatiently says: "The gathering (?) will probably take place about September 15." The Ottumwa *Democrat*, which "regrets that it cannot enthusiastically support the nominees of the Anti-Monopoly Convention," says:

> The candidate for Governor, Jacob G. Vale, was elected by the Democrats of VanBuren County as an independent candidate for Senator, yet about the first thing this independent man did after his arrival at Des Moines, was to seek admission into the caucuses of the Republicans and vote with that party on every important question. He is an old line Abolitionist, whatever that may be; a Hickory Quaker, a mild lawyer, a successful farmer, and they say he is an honest man. It is not our province to enter into a discussion on that point, or we will venture to say that, with all his faults, he is better than Carpenter, who has so far successfully beat off justice and protected Rankin, the Radical Treasurer, who stole $30,000 of the people's money.

—The Waterloo (Iowa) *Courier* has discovered a great truth, and says:

> As the Democratic party in this county is hopelessly dead, and as the Republican party is the only one having life, this new Patrons' party movement of the Mount Vernon Centre Grange means *war upon the Republican party, and nothing else.*

—Mr. Vale, the Anti-Monopoly candidate for Governor of Iowa, left the following on record in the closing proceedings of the last Iowa State Senate, of which he was a member:

> WHEREAS, This General Assembly has failed to accomplish, by legislative enactment, a railroad rate or tariff law; and
>
> WHEREAS, The 70,000 of honest, industrious producers of Iowa making this request have been unheeded by this Senate; and
>
> WHEREAS, These petitions are indicative of *a power behind the throne greater than the throne*; be it
>
> *Resolved by the Senate*, That these petitions be delivered by the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads to the Secretary of State, to be presented to the several members of the Seventeenth General Assembly from the districts from whence these petitions emanated, that this request be then heard, heeded, and granted by willing hands and generous-hearted representatives of the people.

This proposed revolution was not a joke; while that by Senator Robert Lowery, to give the "so-called Grangers" the sweepings of the Senate Chamber and free passes home, was, it is now said, a joke.

—E. B. Bolens, who joined in the call of a Grange State Convention at Milwaukee (since changed to Watertown, Wis.), Aug. 26, says, in the last issue of the Juneau *Democrat*:

> We feel perfectly certain that if the Grangers attend the Watertown Convention, as they should, no "capture" can be effected by either party, but that they can "capture" both the old parties. If the Grangers attend to their own business, prove true to themselves, act as a unit in their consultation, and follow up its resolutions with nominations, there is no danger from any quarter. United we conquer, divided or untrue to our interests, we are weak and powerless.

—The St. Paul *Press* says:

> The story has been started in the woods of Northwestern Wisconsin that Oakes Ames knew too much to live, and was put where he would do the most good. There is only one thing necessary to complete the dramatic symmetry of this story, and that is to say that he was poisoned by Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson. Here is an excellent chance for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It is particularly felicitous in working up a case of this kind.
>
> The story has been started in the wrong place. It should have been on the Fort Snelling Reservation, which is on the other side of the river.

—We quote from the "Farmer of an Anti-Granger," in the Oquawka (Ill.) *Spectator*:

> For the poor pittance of a little tax they pay they ought to be ashamed to complain. . . . The salary-grabs! Has not a man a right to strike for higher wages? Do not men do it in every walk of life? Can any sensible man expect that we can secure a first-rate Congressman for less than $7,500 these times when it takes so much to live and keep up appearances, entertain foreign Embassadors, and maintain the credit of our Government? Do they expect our Congressmen to serve low, mean, and parsimonious in the eyes of foreign nations while they are giving their valuable services to the Government? What is $7,500 to a Congressman when it has been plainly demonstrated in the last election that some of them spent $60,000 to keep traitors out of office?

Resolved, That we regard what is called the "salary-grab" as an infamous transaction, the turpitude of which is only equaled by its unparalleled effrontery, and we hereby declare our emphatic conviction that all its projectors, abettors, and defenders, having forfeited all claim to public confidence, have earned and should receive the execrations of every honest man.—*Farmers near Laurence, Kan., Aug. 16.*

—It is but a few years since $8 per day for the actual time spent at Washington was considered a fair compensation for members of Congress. It is true our Congressmen did not then so generally ape the manners and customs of European aristocracy; they did not deem it necessary to maintain an establishment at Washington equal in splendor to an English nobleman's. Let our public servants return to their former plain Republican style, and adopt honest habits, and be required to accept reasonable compensation, or else let them stay at home.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

"Our member," Gen. James S. Martin, is drawing from the United States Treasury $625 each month. Can any of his friends at Salem tell us what he does for his constituents or the country in return therefor? He was called upon to gas a little at the Farmers' barbecue, on Thursday last, but did not respond. We believe this is the first instance, within our knowledge, where a member of Congress, in his own county, and in the presence of 6,000 of his constituents and neighbors, could not open his mouth for $625 per month.—*Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The people should bear in mind that Morton's position on the back-pay and salary-increase is being steadily misrepresented by his party friends, and it is all because of his prominence in the party counsels and the likelihood of his being a leader in the future campaigns. A studied attempt is being made to attract the eye of the people to the shortcomings of the small-fry Congressmen, with the evident hope that such men as Morton, Wilson and Conkling may escape public censure, but if there is any odium in the salary-steal it is such men as Morton who are entitled to public consideration.—*Laporte (Ind.) Argus.*

It is time, high time, that the people awaken to a sense of their danger; and we welcome any movement that will give to its public servants at are above reproach. If they are not to be ed among what are called men of "acknowled ability," let us have them from the people le to their own manhood—no matter how isted, if but pure and honest, and possess mmon sense. We need men of ability, of t talents, but if these and the several sneers and jeers of the corrupt cannot be separated, let us have less ability and brilliancy, and more honor and decency.—*Decatur (Ill.) Magnet.*

—The trouble in this country is traceable alone to the system upon which national and State government are conducted, and to the class of men that conduct affairs. The system is impoverishing the country, and the investigation of the conduct of the men in power showed them to be nothing less than public thieves. The people are investigating affairs, and they see and understand how matters are, and they will change them. We want the old class at the bottom, and new class at the top.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—The "Republican," as an index of party, having become synonymous in the public mind with corruption and monopoly, there seems no impropriety in the people at large accepting the name of the Anti-Monopoly party as a correct designation of its aims and purposes. As the chief object is economic reform, and a union for the sake of country, there is little use in cavilling over the title. It means opposition to shoddy and sham in all its manifestations. The Anti-Monopoly party is going to take possession of the Government now, as fast as elections are held, and free-lilled corruption can be shoveled aside.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—It is becoming plain, even to persons who are not students of politics, that we are about to have new political combinations in this country. All this commotion means something. The country needs a change, and it is ready for it; and experience teaches that, when this is the case, the change is pretty sure to come.—*Lacon (Ill.) Statesman.*

—Now, this anti-monopoly agitation, like that of slavery, will never go down until it accomplishes its aim. Men may try to crush it or keep it down, but it came up from the toiling masses, and it must be heard. Farmers of Wisconsin, in all the talk about dead parties or new live parties, in all the glowing enthusiasm over the work, present and prospective, of the Grange society, one thing remember and keep it before your eyes, that the next Legislature of Wisconsin, as far as in your power, shall be composed of honest, upright, intelligent men from the working classes,—men who are not ashamed to work in their shops and on their farms, and who, among their own neighbors, are honored and respected.—*Wm C. D., in Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—This is a war of labor against capital. The producing classes have been led by a ring formed by a select few, with a Thurlow Weed for a headcentre, whose whole object was political spoil. The Republican party has had its Convention and made its platform, and promised the producing classes all it could ask. The people look upon such a platform with an eye of suspicion. The Republican party had a large majority in our State Legislature last winter. A petition of 70,000 farmers was treated with contempt. The people's servants turned masters and ridiculed the petitioners, and some of the Republican papers said the movement was gotten up by the Democratic party. On the contrary, this movement is the rising of an enraged people, resolved to have reform and prevent revolution.—*H. A. Agens, in Iowa Homestead.*

—Conceding that men have a right to sever past party alliances, we cannot but think it is unjudicious, indiscreet, and hurtful to the general interests of the mass of the people. And Republicans and the mass of the party have chosen to form a new party and conduct an aggressive warfare upon the old battle-scarred Republican party, we accept the situation, and endeavor to do a part in keeping up and bringing reform.—*Indianola (Iowa) Journal—Postmaster.*

LOUISIANA.

Gov. McEnery's Letter.

MONROE, La., August 19, 1873.

Messrs. Isaiah Garrett, H. Pilloti, Richard [illegible]; Robert Richardson, C. H. McCranie, and [illegible]:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., and it affords me pleasure to make answer with the requests you are pleased to make.

To many of you I have been known almost from childhood, and to the majority of you since the arrival at manhood, and I believe without a doubt of it I may say that you will accord me the credit of always dealing plainly and frankly on all questions, and in that spirit I shall now endeavor to communicate with you.

Never at any time since our troubles began have I abandoned the hope that relief to the suffering people of this State would come at the hands of Congress.

I freely and publicly expressed that opinion at the time of the monstrously illegal decree of Judge Durell; at the time of the seizure and occupation of the State-House by the forces of the United States by virtue of and in pursuance of said decrees; at the time of the pendency of the Louisiana case in Congress, and at all times since the adjournment of Congress, and that fixed opinion natually sprang from the fact that if it were a fact (which we alleged and proved to the satisfaction of the whole country) that a Judge of a United States Court, aided by military forces, had actually deposed and overthrown a State Government elected by the people and set up and established another government in its stead, by the most flagrant and the grossest abuse of judicial power ever known in this country, so startling and alarming an outrage upon the liberties of a people could possibly have no other effect than to induce Congress (unless it ignored the high responsibilities resting on it) to undo and rectify what an unscrupulous and partisan United States Judge had so illegally, evilly, and wickedly done. This opinion I hold and maintain at the present time.

That the government of Mr. Kellogg was created and ushered into existence by the decree emanating from Judge Durell, no one can have the hardihood to deny, because, but for the unwarrantable interference of this Judge in the affairs of Louisiana, the government chosen by the people would have quietly gone into operation, and our State to-day on the high road to prosperity. The method of the institution of Mr. Kellogg's government, as I have indicated, is not as historically true as the equally appalling fact that the Herron-Longstreet Returning Board made, compiled, and published, under the solemn sanction of an oath, election returns when this Board had not before it a single ballot to count, or a solitary official return to canvass.

The usurpation styling itself the Government of the State certainly will not be recognized by Congress as the legal Government of Louisiana unless in the meantime the people acquiesce in and recognize it as the Government rightfully and legally placed in authority over them.

I do not deem the payment of taxes and the recognition of the authority of Kellogg's officers as a voluntary support or recognition of his government, for we all know how that has been brought about. The power of the Chief Magistrate of the nation and the active service of the United States troops have enabled Mr. Kellogg to establish his government as we find it. Therefore a recognition of his usurped authority, under the circumstances of its installation, has been but a submission to the mandates of national authority, and it is to Federal power that we must now appeal that justice may be done a wronged and oppressed people.

The only remedy now remaining to the people of this State is in a steady and uninterrupted opposition to the usurpation foisted upon them.

This opposition can be manifested by memorials and petitions addressed to Congress and numerously signed in every parish in the State, setting forth fully and specifically all the facts and circumstances under which the Kellogg usurpation was fastened, or rather attempted to be fastened, upon the people.

Evidence should be collected and authenticated, rebutting, and contradicting the charges of fraud in the conduct of the registration and election made by our political opponents. But above all, there should be a convention of the people of the entire State. This Convention should assemble about the 1st of December next, just before the meeting of Congress.

The Convention, as the representatives of the people, ought to prepare and adopt a memorial to Congress, stating the grievances of the people, and asking for appropriate relief, which should be the recognition of the Government elected by the people, and, failing in that, a new election.

There should be sent by the Convention to Washington a delegation of capable and able men to remain there and urge before Congress the justice of our cause until it is finally determined one way or the other.

It is necessary that this Convention should be called by some authority.

I would suggest that it be not convoked at the call of any political party. The Committee of Seventy of New Orleans, a non-political organization, might with propriety make the call, or it might be made directly by any body of citizens, irrespective of party.

To carry out the programme indicated in this communication, funds will have to be raised. This can be done by contributions in every parish of the State, which I presume the people will not fail to do if they are earnest in their opposition to the most wicked usurpation ever attempted against the liberties of a free people, and the only one that disgraces and deface the pages of the history of the United States.

Apathy among our people is the evil to be avoided. Accustomed and inured to wrong and oppression since the termination of the war, they may regard as vain any effort to stay the tide of spoliation and official plunder that has swept from them their property, rights, and liberties; yet they should not voluntarily succumb.

Already the public sentiment of the other States of the Union has given unmistakable evidence of a due appreciation of the dark and foul injustice done the people of this State, and should we manfully and firmly stand by our rights, the same public sentiment will effectually aid in a restoration of those rights of which we have been wantonly and wickedly deprived.

The other States of the Union (unless I am sadly mistaken in the signs of the times) will not, without solemn protest against the outrage, remain silent witnesses to the overthrow of a State Government in Louisiana by the ex parte orders of an inferior Federal Judge, supported and enforced by a United States soldiery, and the inauguration of a usurping Government by similar process without a single ballot or official return to support it.

The present deplorable condition of Louisiana demands for her rescue from certain ruin the adoption of one or two remedies. Either the rescue of her

YESTERDAY AT DESPLAINES.

Third Day of the Great Methodist Camp-Meeting.

Several New Things Designed to Promote the Interest of the Occasion.

The Police-Station, and the Police Regulations.

Synopsis of Yesterday's Sermons---Programme of Sunday's Services.

It is a truism as old as Christendom, that civilization ever follows in the wake of the Gospel. The arts and sciences flourish and the desert blossoms as the rose. It was not surprising, therefore, to find on the camp-ground yesterday several new things, every one of which is designed in one way and another to promote the general interests of the occasion. The first among these, and the most conspicuous from the depot where you enter the grove, is an extensive

ART EMPORIUM,

where the faithful shadows of the divines, and all others who choose to sit for a picture, are secured. Ere the meetings close, this art depot will no doubt exhibit various groups of social and religious gatherings, as well as the great concourse in the main auditorium.

A HUNDRED LAMPS

have been adjusted at the proper elevation on posts, in regular city style, here and there, over the vast grounds, forming, when lighted in the night-time, as they throw their light out upon the leafy boughs, as earthly constellation comparable to those of the twinkling stars above. These lamps burn till 10 o'clock, when all are extinguished except a few in the circle and elsewhere over the grounds. The avenues, because of the tread of thousands, are already dusty, but the dust was leveled yesterday by means of

A NOVEL SPRINKLER.

This is purely an extemporized affair, made out of a long barrel and tin-pipe. It resembles the small balloon which Prof. Wise will use along with his larger one in crossing the ocean, though when fairly in motion, moving down the openings through the trees, it looks more like the great American eagle endeavoring to get away from an impending shower. It is, however, a great convenience, and is doing its work well in charge of A. C. Nason.

A POLICE-STATION

is among the new things of yesterday, so far as the setting of it in order could make it new. It is fitted up with two cells, lock and key, and labeled in bold letters, "Thirteenth Precinct." It is believed that not more than two persons will be unruly at any one time, and consequently the capacity of the precinct is adjusted for that number only. The fact is thus far in the history of these meetings no one, we believe, has ever been arrested. Nevertheless, it is thought best to be ready. It is hoped, however, that the oil cans which are now in the cells will be the only prisoners placed therein.

THE POLICE REGULATIONS

were placarded yesterday conspicuously over the grounds. They are as follows:

All persons attending this camp-meeting will take notice that during the meeting, which commences on Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873, and ends on the 27th day of the same month, the charter of the Association gives the Trustees, officers, and servants full police powers, with authority to arrest upon view all persons guilty of any breach of the peace, disorderly conduct, disturbance of religious worship, infractions of published rules, or any offense against the laws of this State, and to take such offender before any Justice of the Peace in Cook County, to be dealt with according to law. The following rules will be strictly enforced:

1. No spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors of any kind will be permitted to be sold or given away, within 160 rods in width on all sides of the grounds.

2. No huckstering, or selling of any articles, will be allowed on the ground, except at the boarding tents, and then only by the lessees or their immediate employes.

3. Nothing shall be sold on the Sabbath-Day except regular meals and cooked provisions.

4. Disturbance of religious worship, of whatever nature it may be, is strictly prohibited.

5. No smoking, or loud talk, or disturbance of any kind will be permitted inside of the inner circle.

6. No teams, horses or carriages will be permitted inside of the inclosed grounds on the Sabbath Day, and no horses or teams will be allowed to stand on the ground outside of the railroad at any time, a corral being provided for that purpose.

7. Injury to any tree or shrub within the inclosed ground will not be permitted.

8. Gentlemen will not be permitted in the vicinity of the ladies' walk.

The penalty for violating any of the above rules is fixed by the Charter in any sum not exceeding $50 for each and every offense. The Trustees hope that there may be no necessity for arresting any one, and that good order may prevail during the meeting. But to avoid trouble, all the rules should be strictly observed.

THE SERVICES.

These were well attended during the day. There are about 1,500 or 2,000 people on the grounds, and this is a good, large congregation. The prayer meetings at 5:30 and 8:30 and the young people's meetings were characterized by a greater degree of interest than the day before. In the language of one of the divines, respecting these exercises, "the tide is rising."

THE MORNING SERMON

was preached at 10:30 by the Rev. John Adams, of Naperville, who spoke from these words: "But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you."—*Acts* 1:8. The theme eliminated from these words was the power of divine love. The world was full of power, but of different kinds. Gravity is a power but it does not make the corn grow. It is the power of the sunshine which accomplishes this. Centrifugal force is a power, but it cannot demonstrate mathematics; for this mind-power is required. So in salvation, since it is a divine effect it can be produced only by its own appropriate, divine cause. The speaker closed by showing that the love of God, whereby He was induced to found His Church on the earth, was the same power by which the Church itself was to accomplish its mission of saving sinners. No amount of numerical, financial, social, or educational power in the Church can make up the deficiency of love to God and love to our own brethren. After the discourse the meeting was taken in charge by the Rev. W. H. Daniels, of the Park Avenue Church, Chicago, who addressed the audience on the same general subject as that presented by Mr. Adams. He showed that the love of the Holy Trinity was the element in the councils of eternity which resulted in the creation and redemption of the world. Mankind were placed under law, but even the law of Jehovah and the power of the highest were not sufficient to keep sin out of the world. And when man had fallen and spoiled himself, the Father says: "I cannot suffer all my children to perish so." And Jesus, our brother, said: "I cannot bear to see my younger brothers and sisters perish." And the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, said, "I cannot bear to see these souls, capable of immortal joy, driven to despair by the force of this accumulating sorrow." Then it was said, What shall be done for man? Whom shall we send for his help? Then Jesus, moved by the fullness of his love, responded: "Lo, I come," etc. Thus love brought God down to us, and love brings us up to God.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICES.

The children's meeting at 1:15 was led by the Rev. R. S. Cantine, of Geneva, assisted by the Rev. S. Washburn, pastor of the Halsted Street Church. Remarks were made also by Miss Belle Leonard, of Evanston, and others. The exercises at these meetings consist of a Scripture lesson, prayers, singing, in which the children join, and remarks.

The afternoon sermon was delivered by the Rev. T. R. Strowbridge, pastor of the Ada Street Church, Chicago, who preached from these words: "And He was transfigured before them: and His face did shine as the sun, and His raiment was white as the light. And behold there appeared unto them Moses and Elias, talking with Him." Matthew 17: 2, 3.

Six days before the transfiguration, Christ had shown the Disciples the cross, and at the sight they shuddered. He encouraged them in their most exalted views of His Messiahship. He approved Peter for his declaration, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Thus their hopes of His glory were raised. Then when He showed them His cross, they were discouraged. This was their condition now. Something was necessary to be done to hold them; so Christ takes Peter, James, and John, and was transfigured before them.

Christ being supernatural, it was but natural that the fullness of the Godhead which dwelt in Him bodily should shine forth. "His face did shine as the sun." Moses' face shone when he came down from the mountain, but it was a borrowed brightness—a shining as of the moon. But Christ's face did shine as the sun. It was the same light which shone around Paul. It is the same light which fills Heaven. "There is no need of the sun or of the moon to shine in it, for the glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof."

Let us look at these characters which here appear. First, Peter. He was honored for his sublime confession of Christ's Messiahship. He was first to preach the Gospel to Jew and Gentile. James was the first of the Apostles to seal the truths of the Gospel with his life. John was the youngest of the Disciples, the confidant of Jesus. This transfiguration was admirably adapted to confirm Peter in his ideas of Christ's divinity; to prepare James for martyrdom.

Notice that it was humanity that was transfigured. Not an angel's face appeared here; not a seraph's wing flitted in the brightness. All the characters were human. Moses was there; the man of peculiar providences, the friend of God, the leader of Israel, and a marked type of Christ. Elijah was there,—the fiery prophet. Moses, who was the draughter of the Jewish constitution, and Elijah, the zealous defender of that constitution. One had died 1,500 years before, and the other was translated 900 years before, yet their glorified bodies are the same. "Behold, I show you a mystery," says Paul. "We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump, for the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed." Our Savior told the Disciples that He would establish a new church, and they felt that in clinging to Christ they were forsaking the old church. But here, on the Mount, they find that the new church is to be that of Abraham, Moses, and Elias. Let us look at these characters a little more closely. John, the confidant of Christ, has his counterpart in Moses, the friend of God. Peter, the man of impulse, has his counterpart in Elijah, who slew 850 prophets of Baal, and the martyr, James, has his counterpart in Christ, the "Lamb of God, slain from the foundation of the world." Here we have contemplation of the truth, defense of the truth, and martyrdom for the truth, doubly represented from earth and Heaven. Moses and Elias, who had been revered for centuries by the Jews, here hand their commissions to Christ, who hands them to the Disciples, who, at the voice of God, have fallen to the earth. Yet the latter are greater than the former, for he that is least in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than John the Baptist, who was greatest of all the prophets.

And what does Moses and Elias talk about with Christ? They would talk about the central theme. What is it? It is this death which He was to accomplish at Jerusalem. The greatest act of Christ's achievements was not in His raising of the dead, or other acts of power, but His *submission* to death upon the cross. Christ was crucified for blasphemy; for "making himself equal with God." Here we have Moses, who condemned blasphemers to death, and Elijah, who slew 850 false prophets of Baal, speaking with Christ about his death. Moses was still interested in the types he had instituted, and Elijah in his prophecies, and they were talking with Christ about his death at Jerusalem, for that alone would fulfill both. Here they talk about that shameful death which caused the disciples to shudder at the mere mention of it. "God commendeth his love toward us in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."

Of course, Peter must speak out his mind; so he proposed that three tabernacles be made, one for Moses, Elias, and Christ. He thought the new kingdom had come. Christ did not mean what He said when He talked about being slain at Jerusalem. His proposal involved that Moses and Elias should leave Heaven's splendor and freedom for Peter's tent. He had forgotten the central theme of that conversation,—Christ's death. He wished to separate from the world upon the principles of monasticism, and not by that spirit which is in the world and not of it. Thus spake Peter, a type of that Church which now appeals to his authority. But it is recorded, after the Day of Pentecost, when the spiritual kingdom was ushered in, that he "wist not what he said." Rome is not of reason; not of wisdom. Notice that while Peter was making this foolish suggestion a bright cloud overshadowed them, and a voice out of the cloud said: "Hear ye Him."

When God manifested himself under the old dispensation, it was in a dark cloud. And Moses drew near to the thick darkness where God was. But this was a bright cloud and a Father's voice. Moses was here, but not as upon Sinai. This was the voice of the Father installing his Son in universal supremacy. But where are the disciples? God has spoken, and they are prostrate upon the earth. Christ in the wilderness had been promised all the kingdoms of the world if He would fall down and worship Satan. Now He received all kingdoms from before God.

Christ was in His natural brightness. There he would willingly stay. But where were the disciples? At Christ's baptism there was the divine voice declaring to the multitude, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." But the multitude had long ago forgotten this. He had taken these three witnesses of this same declaration. But where were they? They are smitten to the earth by the divine voice. Unless Christ shall come between divine voice, Christ and the disciples and God they will perish. This illustrates our position before God. "Our God is a consuming fire." Christ left Moses and Elias, and the celestial glories, to come to the relief of the disciples. Moses was there, Elijah was there, God was there, — but they could not help the trembling disciples. Christ alone could bring them relief; the untransfigured Christ.

There is here also shown the inseparable connection between glory and suffering. Christ must go through Gethsemane, and these disciples with him. They, too, must tread the path of suffering, and die as martyrs. Mount Tabor consecrated Calvary. The brightness of the former deepens the darkness of the latter, and in that talk about His death, while transfigured, there was a foretaste of that cup which in the garden He would have to pass by.

But Christ and His disciples were not to remain on the bright mountain. The lunatic, the perplexed father, and the confounded disciples were at the base of the mountain. So Christ could not stay in Heaven,—a possessed world needed him.

Lessons: The Old Testament and the New are in harmony. The dead live and are interested in us. Not Christ's character nor His resurrection are the chief features of His mission, but His *death*. "Hear ye Him." This was the same voice which spoke upon Sinai. Christ is Lord of all.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

The afternoon trains took many back to the city, but the grounds were enlivened by the presence of hundreds, most of whom convened in the great circle in the evening to listen to the Rev. T. C. Clendenning, pastor of the Grant Place Church, Chicago. The illuminated grove, the lights upon the white cottages and tents, the large congregation with the bare canopy of heaven over all, rendered the night scene peculiar and yet inspiring. Of all other hours that of the early eve seems the "sweet hour of prayer."

The worship began with the hymn,

Come let us use the grace divine,
And all with one accord
In a perpetual covenant join
Ourselves to Christ the Lord,

which was followed by prayer and another hymn, after which an impressive sermon was delivered, based on these words: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." 1 Cor. 15: 58.

Sin is subdued, the law honored, death stingless, the grave robbed of its terrors; great, glorious, and eternal victory over the powers of sin through Jesus Christ. To prove the possibility of this experience, the argument of the Apostle, as presented in this chapter, was framed. His premise and logic being correct, his conclusion is inevitable. With all the force of inspiration comes this exhortation to immovability upon the one hand and to earnest effort upon the other. These two phases of the Christian life, with the reason for each, are here brought to view.

To be steadfast is well. To be immovable is better. The winds may sway, the waves may jostle the steadfast, but the immovable neither sways nor trembles. These words describe the position of the Christian with regard to the seductive powers of darkness. There is the seduction of unbelief. Unbelief is ever attempting to steal its march upon us. It attacks experience. Experience as given by others, and even that through which we have passed ourselves. It attacks doctrine: the most fundamental and vital in the Christian system. How can there be trinity in unity? How can the Divine become incarnate? How could the fullness of Godhood, and the completeness of manhood be found in the one person Jesus Christ? How can divine sacrifice make atonement for human guilt?

These queries and many others press themselves upon the attention of the believer. He may not avoid them if he would and he ought not if he could.

Some few things are settled in the mind of world by the common reason and consent of mankind. For example, the reality of the material itself, etc. So in the moral world some things are settled by the common conviction of the race. A few men may deny them, but they are as wild dreamers as are the man who deny the reality of the material. One of these settled certainties is that man has a moral nature. This nature demands a God. Here the reverend speaker refegred to the the evidences and genuineness of the Sacred Word in detail. But we must not only be steadfast in the theory, but also *in the practice*. For, with all this immovability on the one hand, we are, on the other hand, to be found always abounding in the work of the Lord.

The speaker closed by referring to the danger of drifting unconsciously away from Christ. Few Christians deliberately wander from Christ; but they cease, little by little, to do the work of the Lord. Before they are aware of it, they have drifted out into the careless, indifferent, and Godless world. Let us hold fast to the Lord Jesus Christ, and the reward of our toil will not be in vain. Never in vain shall men labor for God.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

These will not vary from the regular programme announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Nor is it known who will officiate. The Rev. Dr. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, is expected to be present, and several other distinguished divines.

THE SUNDAY TRAINS.

There will be but one train from Chicago to the camp-grounds on Sunday, and that will leave the depot at the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, according to the declaration of Mr. Hoag, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, at 8:30 a. m., and return, leaving the Camp Grounds at 5:30 p. m.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals yesterday were Charles Busby, contractor, Chicago; T. C. Hoag, Esq., Evanston; Ira Brown, Chicago; the Revs. Mr. Yates, Oakland, and H. W. Thomas, Trinity Church, Chicago.

THE COUNCIL.

Ald. McGrath's Little Game in Calling the Special Meeting Spoiled.

An Attempt to Rush Through the Sunday Saloon Opening Ordinance Frustrated.

There was a special meeting of the Council yesterday evening, the Acting-Mayor in the chair. Present, Aldermen Bowen, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Kehoe, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Corcoran.

FINANCIAL.

The adverse report of the Finance Committee on the claim of F. Letz & Son, for pay for work done on the west wing of the old Court-House, was taken up. It is a claim which has been before the Council and the courts for four years, and has been defeated in both places.

Ald. Schaffner moved to recommit, in order that the claimants might argue their case before the Committee.

The motion to recommit was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 5.

The adverse report of the same Committee on the claims for damages of James Kinny was concurred in.

SUNDAY BEER.

The ordinance providing for allowing saloon-keepers to sell liquor Sunday, provided they will keep their front doors and windows closed, was taken up.

Ald. McGrath moved to waive the engrossment.

Ald. McGinness moved to postpone the whole matter till March next Monday in December.

Ald. McGrath said the Judiciary Committee had carefully considered the matter, and decided it was better to compel saloon-keepers to keep their doors and windows closed Sunday, rather than to allow them to be opened in the afternoon. He preferred the latter way, but Ald. Bond suggested the idea embodied in the present ordinance, and that, if a man's doors were shut and blinds down, it was nobody's business what was going on in the house. As it stood, it seemed to him the best thing that could be done. Some men now kept open Sunday, while others, more closely watched, could not sell at all. All the hotels constantly sold, though they had no more rights than any orderly saloon. It was time to put a stop to that injustice, and to the pretense that liquor was not sold Sunday. If the ordinance was passed, the police would have time to look after thieves and pickpockets.

Ald. Powell moved that the ordinance originally referred to the Committee be laid over and published, and the one reported temporarily postponed.

Ald. Sherwood was opposed to any postponement, and was ready to meet the issue at once. He could hardly realize how any Alderman could introduce such an ordinance. It was a cowardly one. A large majority, he thought, believed the best interests of society required the saloons to be closed Sunday. Others thought closing them endangered their personal liberty, and wanted them open. From either stand point, the proposed ordinance was an evasion. If he wanted beer Sunday, he would like to go in at the front door. Looked at from the other side, it was wrong, because allowed that hurtful thing to be carried on in a sneaking way. Whatever else they did, they should not vote for such an ordinance.

Ald. Schaffner spoke, sustaining the ordinance.

Ald. McGennies had at last learned the real object of the call, which was to pass the vile ordinance on the liquor question. He regretted that any Alderman should advocate anything of the kind. He wanted the law to stand as it was, and the people insisted on the enforcement of the Sunday ordinance, and that Ald. McGrath and Schaffner thought the same thing in their hearts.

Ald. McAvoy said the liquor question had created more ill-feeling than any question that had ever come up in the city. An obsolete law had been revived, striking at about the only business from which the city derived a revenue, and which was a legitimate business. There were as good men in that as any other occupation. The whole trouble was that the authorities did not discriminate in granting licenses, and the good had to suffer for the bad. He believed the proposed ordinance to be a legitimate compromise. It preserved the peace, and yet allowed of the purchase of liquor by the workingmen, for whom Sunday was the only day of recreation. While they tried to close saloons, they made no effort to stop the sale of liquor at drug-stores and restaurants. The Sunday law was not enforced. Ald. McGennies had said he knew of but one saloon on State street where beer was sold Sunday. The speaker knew of forty, for he sold them the beer Saturday, and got the kegs back Monday. The law was a farce and a mockery—only a vexation and a persecution. They had better pass the ordinance and settle the question before the election.

Ald. McGrath denied the special meeting had been called to put through the pending ordinance. He again defended the ordinance, and believed a majority of his constituents favored it.

Ald. Quirk objected to postponement, and wanted an immediate vote.

Ald. Sidwell also protested against any postponement.

Ald. Powell's motion to postpone was lost—yeas, 8; nays 29.

The motion to pospone till December was not agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 21.

The motion to waive the engrossment was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 17—as follows:

Yeas—McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, O'Brien, Kehoe, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Cannon, and Corcoran—15.

Nays—Bowen, Dixon, Warren, McGennies, Sidwell, Pickering, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, Bond, Clark, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, and Carney—17.

A motion to refer to the Clerk for engrossment was lost by a similar vote.

The ordinance was then placed on file—yeas, 19; nays, 13.

The Council then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The wounded of the late collision are all doing well except Mr. Finkelmeyer, who lies in a precarious condition at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

The meeting of the stockholders of the *Western Catholic* Publishing Company instead of taking place this evening will be held on the 12th of next month.

The case of the colored man McGuire, who was arrested for stealing a pocket-book containing $12, was dismissed yesterday morning by Banyon, no one appearing against him.

The alarm of fire from Box 254 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a $25 blaze in the engine-room of the furniture factory of Halvarsson, Johnson & Co., 77 and 79 Noble street.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body of Harry Day, crushed between two Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cars, on Thursday last, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body of Charles M. Benjamin, a lad 9 years of age, who died from falling from a half-finished house on Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, where he and some other boys were playing.

James Cundiet, who was killed in the late railway disaster, has been identified as Jacob Conndert, from Lucerne, Switzerland, where his parents still reside. He was a laborer, but where he worked is not known.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon four mules belonging to Brunell & Walker, while towing the canal-boat Hunter, fell into the canal opposite the old lock-house, and were drowned, entailing a loss of $400 upon the proprietors.

House No. 17 Aberdeen street, occupied by Mr. Ryckert and his family, was yesterday ransacked by thieves, who carried off all valuables. A Mr. Whipple was in charge of the house, but was absent in town at the time the robbery occurred.

The Police Commissioners appear to be aware of the fact that the approaching Exposition will attract a large number of thieves hither, and seem disposed to do what they can to protect honest citizens from their rapacity. The subject of thief-extermination was fully discussed at a recent conference between the Commissioners and the Acting-Mayor, and it was finally decided that all persons known to the police as vagrants and loafers shall be arrested on sight; and dealt with in accordance with law.

The annual picnic of the St. Vincent De Paul Society came off yesterday, at Sharpshooters' Park, and proved a perfect success. About 1,500 people were present, and an excellent programme having been prepared, and carried out to the letter, all were well satisfied. Sports, dancing, running, foot-ball, and base ball were the order of the day. In the base ball contest for a silver ball and two rosewood bats, the Liberty Club succeeded in defeating the Dane, Westlake & Co. nine by a score of 23 to 8.

There is now a young man visiting picnics, theatres, circuses, etc., not by his hard-earned money, but by his inordinate cheek. He pretends to be a reporter of the *Journal* and correspondent of the New York *Mercury*. He has an intimate acquaintance with everything pertaining to the different newspaper men in the city, and a good address, which easily deceives the innocent dispenser of reserved seats at the circus. Let every one on whom this dead-beat calls make it a matter of duty to kick him out of doors.

Some time since attention was called to a German confidence-man who was going around among his poorer countrymen representing himself as an agent of the American Merchants' Union Express Company. He is still on his travels. He tells his victims there is a package for them in the express office, on which so much is due. Sometimes they pay him, and, going to the office, find there is no package for them, and that they have been swindled. He is a smooth-faced, well-built fellow, and the express company would like to get hold of him.

The Board of Public Works have determined to extend the Twelfth street sewer somewhat further into the lake, and, as soon as the bids are examined, the extension will be made. The Twenty-second street sewer will not be altered for the present until the extension can be protected by a pier or breakwater. The railroad company, it is said, proposes to fill up out to the mouth of the harbor, and, until that is done, the pier cannot be put in properly. The residents in that vicinity must, therefore, possess their souls in patience, or invent a patent nose-holder during the prevalence of east winds.

Dr. Ben C. Miller is in receipt of a letter from the Directors of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, announcing that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature the Board has commenced work, and is pushing as rapidly as possible the erection of additional buildings. The location of the triangle having been constructed and the foundation of the work are such that it would be neither prudent nor safe to have the pupils in attendance. A due regard for their interest compels the Board to defer the opening of school for a few weeks. As soon as the swinging of derricks and the raising of heavy timbers have ceased the term will be commenced.

Let all good people who think we are fast approaching that state of prison discipline that will be entirely reformatory, and that any rascal can be converted by a few years' involuntary confinement to a saint, take a walk down Clark street, and take as close a view as the police of the building used for the First Precinct Station, and particularly of the cells in which it would be criminal to put dogs, but not bunko-players; and yet human beings, and quite often innocent ones at that, have been locked in those detestable holes for days. The excuse that the building was inadequate to the wants of so important a station is no excuse at all for keeping the place so filthy. But this is everybody's business, and no one attends to it. There is a loud call for another Howard to look after the prisons of Chicago.

A woman named Mary McCarthy, who was brought drunk to the Union Street Police Station at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, died suddenly in the cell during the night. At times she complained to the officers of a pain in the head, but they thought nothing of it, as a sore head is a very common consequence of intoxication. She drank water several times during the night, the last time being at half-past 5 in the morning. Two hours later an officer discovered that she was dead. Deceased was an Irishwoman of about 40 years of age, and is unknown to the police. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict was rendered that death ensued from a clot in the right side of the heart, and that it was hastened by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

A verdant Cannuck, Jesse Malcolm by name, hailing from Trenton, arrived in Chicago yesterday evening and made the acquaintance of a benevolent individual who, by a strange coincidence was traveling in the same direction as himself. The new acquaintance took him to the depot and offered him a job to take charge of a horse he was taking with him. After some pleasant conversation the Cannuck was induced to let the new acquaintance have his money, $30 in all, "just to have it changed." The money-changer went up a flight of stairs, telling the verdant one to wait. He did so, until the operation of waiting grew so painfully monotonous that he thought he had better confide the incident to the police. As he could not describe the swindler, the detectives could do nothing for him, and as all he now owned in the world was a ticket to Trenton, he got on the cars and left the city.

The South Bend *Tribune* of the 21st tells of a daring attempt at murder and highway robbery which was made between that place and Mishawaka on the evening of the 20th. M. S. Farr, a wholesale notion peddler from Chicago, left Mishawaka about dusk, and, while driving along the river, noticed two suspicious-looking men following him. Near a place called the "Break o' Day" they passed him, and hid their faces as they did so. When he had gone a short distance further on, he was startled by several pistol-shots that were fired at him from a clump of cedars on the river side, close to the road. As fortune would have it, he happened to be leaning back in his seat, and thus escaped being killed. He whipped up his horses, and succeeded in reaching South Bend in safety. An examination of the cover of his wagon-seat showed six bullet-holes through the sides, directly in line with his head had he been sitting upright. This is the second attempt on him in like manner within a year that has been made in the vicinity of South Bend during the year.

General Superintendent Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, states in regard to the movement of property-holders on Clark street to compel them to vacate that thoroughfare, that the right to run on Clark street was granted them some twenty years ago, but they would be willing to vacate the street if they could buy the property they would need at anything like a reasonable figure. The Michigan Southern Railroad, which also formerly run on Clark street, but never had any right to do so, bought the property in the rear of that street, and laid their track there. At that time several real estate speculators, and particularly Messrs. Jenks, Meyers & Norris, believing that the Rock Island Road also intended to move, bought up all the property they could acquire, and now hold it at exorbitant figures. Clark street, Mr. Riddle says, can never extend farther than Twenty-second street, because that street and all the surrounding property is owned by the Company.

Whoever would induce two-thirds of the colleges and universities of the Northwest to concentrate their efforts, after the manner of our railroads, so that two, ten, or twenty might bring their students before the same faculties, and combine their funds to secure faculties whose reputations would insure the confidence of students, would do a good work for the cause of education in the Northwest. The Chicago and Northwestern Universities have taken a step in this direction in uniting in the establishment of a law college with Judges Trumbull, Doolittle and Booth as senior law lecturers, Profs. Denslow and Philip Myers as instructors, with incidental aid from other members of our bar on special topics. Chicago should be the seat of a law school excelled in numbers and talent by none in the country. State support has done much to build up rival institutions elsewhere, to which Illinois students have flocked. There are advantages, however, not only for Illinois students, but for those from other States in studying law in a large city, in which the Federal, State, and local courts are always in full blast, and in which the highest grade of professional ability can be secured.

"An evening in the Highlands," was the title selected by the Highland Association of Chicago for their first semi-annual gathering in Grows' Hall, on West Madison street, between Sheldon street and Bishop court. The Society is composed mainly of ladies and gentlemen who have retained the Gaelic language, and is at once social and literary in its character. Its ultimate object is to secure for its members a library of Gaelic works, which it can obtain from no other library. The gathering last evening was not as large as it will be on the next occasion, but was sufficiently so to encourage the members in continuing the organization. The programme last evening embraced a medley, purely national in character, as follows: A selection of Highland music on the bagpipes by Joseph Dant; address of Mr. McPherson, the Chairman, read by Mr. McLaughlin; a Gaelic song, quartette by the Messrs. McKays and Macleans; selection of Highland music on the piano by Mrs. McPherson; the Highland Fling by Gilbert Robertson; an address to the Society by the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin; a song in English by Mr. Nicoll, accompanied by Miss McLaughlin; and a recess and refreshments by all the party; a similar programme for the second part, containing, besides, a sword dance, and concluding with "Auld Lang Syne." The evening was one of real enjoyment to the members.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 2d; white, 12s 4d@12s 7d; club, 12s 8d@12s 9d. Corn, 29s 3d@29s 6d. Pork, 60s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s. Corn, 29s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 22—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾@92¾ for account. Bullion, 60 oz 9d; 5 oz 9d. Discount, 10-16@9-16. Silver, 52s, new 5s, 51½; Erie, 47¾. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £46,000. Sperm oil, 91s.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 22—5:30s of ⅞ 47¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8½@8¾; Orleans, 9@9¼; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; sales of the week, 60,000 bales; export, 5,000 bales; speculation, 6,000 bales. Stock, 798,000 bales; American, 220,000 bales. Receipts, 44,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales. Actual export, 9,000 bales. Afloat, 275,000 bales; American, 65,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady; red spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s; red winter, 12s 6d. Flour, 28@29s. Corn, 29s 6d.

Chicago, 6½c.

Cumberland middles, 37s; short rib, 40s.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 50,000 qrs, of which 44,000 qrs were American. Receipts of corn same time, 8,000 qrs; American, 5,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not quotably lower.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Beeves—There has been a dullness in the market so far this week. Owing to the strike among the railroad employes, the stock trains have been very irregular, but the supply of cattle has been equal to the demand. The receipts today were 119 car loads, being 18 less than last week. There were few dealers from New York and Brighton, but Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts were fairly represented. The quality of the cattle is somewhat better than last week, but the prices are about the same and in some cases lower. Livingstons has about eight hundred head of cows en route, which will reach here to-morrow, and he sold 43 head of prime Illinois steers to H. Benedict at 7c per lb, which was the highest price quoted. The receipts at West Albany for the week ending to-night are as follows: Beeves, 6,889; sheep, 15,800; hogs, 24,600; horses, 304.

Milch Cows—There is nothing doing in this line, only about a dozen cows being seen in the yards.

Sheep and Lambs—The quality of sheep this week is good, but the market is somewhat gutted. The buyers are chiefly country dealers. Sheep are quoted at 4½@6c; lambs, 6¾@7¾c.

Calves—Very few in the market; are quoted at 4@7c.

Hogs—Very little doing; no quotations.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Beeves—To-day receipts 320, making 3,100 since Monday, against 4,730 same time last week. Yards were well cleared. Prices for native steers quoted at 9¼@12¼c; Texas 7@9c; fresh offerings were exclusively common and ordinary Texas, 4¼@5¾c cwt, and sold at 7@8c.

Sheep and Lambs—To-day's receipts, 5,850, making 16,020 since Monday, against 13,500 same time last week. Prices further declined and sales liberal at 6@8c for lambs and 4¼@5¾c for sheep. Among the sales were 3 cars of Ohio sheep, 67 lbs, 5¾@5¾c; 1 car, 67 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car of the First Precinct Station, 5½c; 1 car State lambs, 92 lbs, 8c; 1 car Canada, 59 lbs, 8c; 1 car, 68 lbs, 7c; 1 car, 62lbs, 7½c and 1 car Pennsylvania, 80 lbs 6¾c.

Swine—Receipts Monday, 2,132 hogs, making 16,050 since Monday, against 13,080 same time last week. No live hogs offered. City dressed higher and closed at 6¾@7¾c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 640; total supply for the week thus far, 8,585, or 500 cars, against 813 the same time last week. Nothing doing to-day. Market well supplied with common stock and Texans, for which there is no demand. All stock in the yards will be shipped East in first hands.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day, 200; total supply for the week thus far 20,200, against 24,000 same time last week. Market closed dull and heavy for Western sheep; Canada stock all disposed of at yesterday's prices; Western sheep, $4.25@4.50; Canada, $5.00@5.50; Canada lambs, $5.75@6.75. Several loads of Western sheep unsold—will be shipped East by the original owners.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,800; total supply for the week thus far, 22,500, against 14,400 same time last week. Market weak at yesterday's prices. Droves of Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan hogs, 170@224 lbs, $4.90@5.35.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The trade movement continues quite active, with agents in nearly all branches, and the jobbing trade shows signs of improvement. Cotton goods are in spirited demand and steadily advancing. Stocks of bleachings, bleached shirtings, and cotton flannels are moving freely. Prints are very brisk; ginghams in better request; shawls and dress goods active; cassimeres in fair demand; woolens and blankets in brisk request; plain foreign dress glaves more active.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 22.—Cattle—Arrivals, 151 cars; no sales.

Hogs—Arrivals, 24 cars Philadelphias, $5.45 to $5.50; Yorkers, $5.30 to $5.35.

Sheep—Arrivals, 11 cars best, 5½c to 5¾c; medium, 4¾c to 5c; common, 3c to 4c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—Crude petroleum firm at $1.30; refined weak at 15½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—COTTON—Light, with brisk export demand; middling uplands, 20c.

FLOUR—Receipts—Flour scarcely so active; receipts, 10,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.50; common to good extra, $6.20@6.55; good to choice, $6.60@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.40; extra Ohio, $6.30@8.50; St. Louis, $5.70@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher, with fair export demand; receipts, 56,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.42@1.47; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.39@1.41; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.46; new winter red Western, $1.65@1.64. Rye scarce and firm; Western and State, 92@94c. Barley unchanged. Malt firm; four-rowed State 93c. Corn higher with a good demand; receipts, 151,000 bu; sales, Western mixed, 56@57½c; sail do, 58@59c; high mixed and yellow Western, 60@62c; kiln-dried and heated, 54@55½. Oats more active; receipts, 27,000 bu; mixed Western, 39@41½c; white Western, 46@51c; State, 40@41c.

BEEF—Quiet and steady; Western, 20@24c.

HAY AND HOPS—Steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and quiet; Rio, 19¾@21¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¼@8¾c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice firm at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 6¼c; refined, 16¾c.

TURPENTINE—Steady, at 43½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with fair demand; new mess, $18.12½@18.25; prime steady; mess, 19.00@19.50; extra, $11.25@12.50. Cut meats

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

The money market continues well supplied with loanable funds, notwithstanding the quiet movement of currency. Some of the banks declare that they make no loans at less than 10 per cent, but others say they would be willing to take gilt-edged sixty-day paper at 8 per cent. At this latter rate, also, there is a good supply of money offered in the open market.

The demand from the country for currency though not quite so large as yesterday, was still sufficient to make a pressure to sell exchange at from $1 to $1.25 per $1,000 discount. Some large amounts of currency were also ordered from New York to-day.

THE FARMERS AND THE PRICE OF CORN.

In the farmers' meeting in Iroquois County, in this State, yesterday, the prominent speaker, Mr. S. M. Smith, made the novel and ridiculous declaration that "the cry that supply and demand regulated prices was a humbug," and in the next breath contradicted himself by saying that "if farmers would combine as other classes had combined, and would hold their products for a price, they would get it." The contradiction, however, arises from his misuse of the word "supply," which properly means only the amount on the market and offered for sale. He claimed that we do not raise any more corn than is necessary. We have a surplus one year and a short crop the next to balance it, all of which is true, but if the farmers insist on sending their surplus from the large crop all to market at once, as they did their corn last spring, they make a large supply offered to the consumers. The market becomes glutted, consumers are surfeited with an over supply, the price is forced far below what they would be willing to pay, and then until some day it suddenly becomes known that the great supply has ceased, and then the price is rapidly run up. No better illustration of how prices may be sustained by a light supply on the market, regardless of the prospective supply expected to come in, than is afforded by the price of wheat during the last four months. It has been well known for months past that there were large crops of wheat in all the principal wheat-growing countries both last year and this, but the small supply on the market has been the means of keeping up the price 20 or 25 cents per bushel higher than it would have been had the actual supply offered to consumers been equal to what was anticipated it would be. The only legitimate demand is for immediate use; this deals with the immediate supply, and this demand and supply do regulate the prices of commodities for immediate sales. The dealings in futures are merely a species of gambling, which do not govern the real values or prices of things any more than bets upon the condition of the weather or the speed of trotting horses. The values of commodities are not fixed until they come to market, and the supply is then measured against the demand. The attempt to anticipate what will be the result of this measuring in the future is speculation. Speculative prices in these transactions are presumptive and not real. If a man buys an actual commodity to-day to deliver on a contract next month, and stores the commodity away for that purpose, he takes that much supply out of the market, but if he buys only somebody else's contract to deliver to him, while he sells his own similar contract to somebody else, he affects neither the present supply nor demand, and his whole transaction has no effect on the real prices of the commodity. If the farmers furnish an over supply of corn on the market they must expect that it will go down. On the contrary, if the actual supply is small compared to the immediate demand, the price will go up regardless of how much corn there may be in the country which it is presumed *may* come to market sometime. Mr. Smith advises farmers to "combine" and hold their grain for a price, and then they will get it. So far as the price of corn is concerned, it is possible the farmers might accomplish something in the way of increasing the price if the Granges of Iowa and Illinois would unanimously agree to do so and stick to their resolution, because Iowa and Illinois furnish the whole exportable samples of corn in the United States, and have no important competitors in the world. But in wheat, the West furnishes too small a proportion of the aggregate surplus of the world to affect the markets of the world by any such arrangement.

WHY FARM PRODUCTS ARE LOW AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES HIGH.

It is remarkable that a man maintaining doctrines so obviously contrary to common sense as Mr. Amasa Walker, should ever have acquired so much reputation as a financial writer and political economist. In a recent pupilshed letter addressed to Mr. W. S. Groesbeck, in relation to the effects of a depreciated currency, he says:

What is the consequence of this to the farmer? He must sell his products at what they are worth for export. Whatever they will bring for shipment determines the value of the whole crop. Thus the farmer virtually sells to one merchant, a low one, and purchases all he consumes by another, a high one, and loses the difference between them—a difference, as many foolishly think of 15 per cent, the gold premium, but of double or more. Farm products are on an average no higher now than antecedent to the war, when the currency was on a par with gold, as may be seen by referring to the *Price Current* of New York city on the first of January last. Yet we find all the home manufactured articles are increased in price by at least 50 to 75 per cent.

While a currency so redundant thus raises the price of all articles made and chiefly consumed at home, it has no effect upon those, a large share of which must be exported. No addition to the present circulation, therefore, would raise the price of farmers' products a farthing, while any increase of our present circulation would enhance the price of all its consumers.

Mr. Walker ought to know that a rise or fall in the price of one commodity does not affect all other commodities in the same proportion. Currency is practically a commodity which men use to settle the differences or balances in commercial transactions. Its value is regulated by the quality of the article it represents, viz: the prospect of getting the money promised on the face of the notes, checks, or drafts which constitute the currency value of this commodity, is estimated, like that of other commodities, in money, i. e., gold. The fact that the money value of the currency rises or falls does not affect the gold value of corn, or wheat, or coal any more than a rise in the gold price of potatoes should affect the gold value of the currency. Notwithstanding the vast amount of foolishness written about the effects of a depreciated currency on prices of commodities, we do buy and sell on a gold basis all the time. The great harm of a depreciated currency is that people are obliged to deal in a commodity of fluctuating value to measure the settlement of balances and the payments of debts, when the only purpose to which currency is applied makes it of the highest importance that its value should be fixed. It would matter little whether that value was 100 cents to the nominal dollar of currency or only 50 cents, so that it was unchanging. Mr. Walker calls attention to the fact that farm products are, on an average, no higher now than they were before the War, while all manufactured articles are from 50 to 75 per cent higher. This is true, but the cause is not what Mr. Walker thinks it is. The tariff on imported manufactured articles is added to the price of all such articles used here, whether made at home or abroad. General taxation would perhaps have raised the prices of farm products to some extent, but the modern appliances and labor-saving inventions of late years have undoubtedly reduced the cost of raising farm products more than taxation has increased them. The vast amount of inventive genius and mechanical industry directed to making farm machinery has been thrown away for the last twenty years if it has not greatly reduced the cost of producing grain and other farm products. On this point we would not only concede that farm products are as low as they were before the War, but it is probable that a careful examination of the prices of farm products to the producer will show that they are much lower than before the war. The increased cost of transporting them greater distances helps to keep up the prices in the great markets, and to conceal the real decrease to the producer.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
6-20s of '62	116¾	116¾
5-20s of '64	116¾	117¼
5-20s of '65	118¾	119¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116½	117¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¼	119¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118¼
10-40s	115¼	115¾
U. S. 7-30s	104¾	105¼
Gold (full weight)	115¾	115¾
Gold Coupons	115¾	116
Gold Exchange		115¾
Sterling Exchange	108¾@109¼	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	106	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		94@98

LATER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Money active and higher. Good borrowers had no difficulty during the day in supplying their wants at 6@6½ per cent, but just before the close of bank hours, the rate was advanced to 7 per cent, at which it closed. This advance in the price of money will probably result in a supply of fresh capital in the street.

Sterling dull and lower, with actual business at 107¾ for sixty days, and 108¼ for sight.

Customs receipts to-day were $392,000. Imports for the week, $7,915,378, an increase of $1,050,000 over last week.

There was increased attendance in the Gold-Room, and transactions, which were large, were much better distributed than of late. There was considerable covering of short contracts, the advance having frightened some of the bears, and also fair buying for customs. The fluctuations were as follows: 113¾@114¾; 113¾@114, and 114@114¾. The market closed strong at the latter price. Operators for a rise manifested more confidence to-day than for a long time past. Loans were firm at 6½ to 8¾ for carrying. Clearings, $45,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $44,000.

Governments firm, with few offerings.

State bonds quiet. Tennessees and Missouris strong.

Stocks less active than yesterday. The market was alternately weak and strong, firmness predominating in the late dealings. Pacific Mail was the strongest stock on the list, advancing from 41¾ to 42¾, and closing at the latter figure. Panama advanced from 118¾ to 119¾, with the latest sales at 118. Western Union fell off ¾ per cent; Atlantic & Pacific preferred sold at 27¾, 27¾@28¼, closing at the highest price. Erie was firmer, advancing to 69¾. St. Paul stocks were weak. Stocks continue dearer than money with an active borrowing demand. Wabash loaned flat; Lake Shore at 2 per cent; New York Central at 3; Rock Island, Western Union, and Pacific Mail, and other prominent stocks at 4@5 per cent.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¼	Coupons, '67	119¼
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	117½	New 5s	114¾
Coupons, '65	118¾	10-40s	115¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	98	Virginias, old	42¼
Tennessee, old	80	North Carolinas, old	37½
Tennessee, new	80	North Carolinas, new	15¾
Virginia, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	70¾
Western Union	89¾	Wabash	69¼
Quicksilver	35¾	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	63½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	72	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	66½	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	42¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	39½
Erie	69¼	C., C. & I. C	83¼
Erie pfd	72	C., R. I. & P	102¾
Lake Shore	120¼	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	31
Michigan Central	93	Illinois Central	106¾
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific stock	38¾
Northwestern	64¼	Union Pacific bonds	81
North western pfd	81¾	Central Pacific bonds	102¾
Rock Island		Del. Lack. & Western	100¾
N. Y. Central	2½	B. H. & Erie	2½
St. Paul	51		

REAL ESTATE

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Aug. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 26 ft to alley, dated July 14; consideration, $6,800.

Archer av, 75 ft n e of Blake st, n w f, 25x118 ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,100.

Shurtleff av, seventh lot n of Whitehouse place, e f, Lot 25, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $3,400.

Union st, n w cor of Evans st, e f, Lot 17, with buildings, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,700.

Noble st, bet West Ohio and Erie sts, w f, Lot 34, dated Oct. 5, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Noble st, bet West Ohio and Erie sts, w f, Lots 32 and 33, dated Oct. 5, 1872; consideration, $2,400.

On street bet Centre and Throop st, 175 ft e of Sixteenth st, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated June 9; consideration, $1,050.

Main st, n w of Thirty-first st, n e f, Lot 39, dated July 8; consideration, $800.

Wentworth av, s of Douglas place, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 25; considers on, $1,250.

Rhodes av, n e cor Thirty-third st, w f, 112 ft to alley, dated Nov. 20, 1872; consideration, $12,000.

Catherine st, bet Paulina and Ashland av, s f, Lot 90, dated May 1; consideration, $350.

Clybourn av, between Mohawk and Larrabee sts, s w f, 33 8-10 ft to Mohawk st, with buildings, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $7,000.

Wentworth av, s of Douglas place, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 25; considers on, $1,250.

Rhodes av, n e cor Thirty-third st, w f, 112 ft to alley, dated Nov. 20, 1872; consideration, $12,000.

Catherine st, bet Paulina and Ashland av, s f, Lot 90, dated May 1; consideration, $350.

Clybourn av, between Mohawk and Larrabee sts, s w f, 33 8-10 ft to Mohawk st, with buildings, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $7,000.

Mather st, e of Halsted st, s f, 30x118 ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $5,500.

Newton st, bet Iowa and Augusta sts, w f, Lot 41, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $5,000.

Indiana av, 150 s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25x180 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $15,000.

West Lake st, s e cor of Clinton st, n f, and ¼ of Lots 2 and 3, Block 38, O T, dated April 1; consideration, $9,600.

Centre av, 74 ft n of Catharine st, w f, 24¾x103 ft, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 19, Hurford's sub of n w ¼ of n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	3,451	3,938	4,611	5,748
Wheat, bu	145,650	220,492	168,761	58,813
Corn, bu	305,330	346,655	93,978	278,123
Oats, bu	67,550	78,704	46,185	33,005
Rye, bu	17,274	1,440	1,666	12,000
Barley, bu	7,900	9,560	3,426	8,379
Grass seed, lbs	215,607	39,305	190,636	92,880
Flax seed, lbs	217,240	148,400		29,630
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	18,100		19,000
Cured meats, lbs	63,800	36,300	174,210	271,000
Beef, brls			68	117
Pork, brls			1,433	226
Lard, lbs	1,940	1,440	175,400	75,000
Tallow, lbs	9,773	16,400	21,500	19,800
Butter, lbs	83,850	64,180	40,170	23,830
Live hogs, No	12,702	11,861	9,490	8,777
Cattle, No	2,147	1,814	304	1,147
Sheep, No	589	1,178		
Hides, lbs	79,143	109,690	112,980	25,800
Highwines, brls	215	612	60	160
Wool, lbs	110,200	47,510	142,780	83,000
Potatoes, bu	521	633		
Lumber, m feet	6,120	4,014	1,619	1,679
Shingles, m	3,800	2,750	1,829	1,475
Lath, m	120	100	133	133
Salt, brls	180		4,305	395

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,094 bu wheat; 3,942 bu corn; 2,537 bu oats; 951 bu rye; 416 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 444 cars wheat; 609 cars corn; 6,000 bu high mixed do, 62,900 bu No. 2 do, and 2,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 79 cars oats; 26 cars rye; 13 cars barley. Total (1,171 cars), 525,000 bu.

The barley difficulty is as much of a muddle as ever, and more so. A large part of the talk on 'Change to-day was in reference to the barley inspection, and speculations as to the upshot. There can be very little doubt that the Inspectors are placing a higher interpretation upon the rules than is consistent with common fairness, though they may be literally correct. A sample was exhibited to-day, which had been passed as No. 3, but which, in the opinion of a great many who examined it, was as good No. 2 as they ever saw, or wished to see; and another car-load, inspected yesterday as No. 3, sold at $1.10 by sample, which was 3c per bu higher than the price of No. 2 for September delivery at that moment.

The question was generally asked, "Why do not the parties who claim to have been aggrieved appeal to the Committee on Grain Inspection?" and the answer was that the members of the Committee have been absent from the city for about a month past. During the whole of that time no appeal has been possible. It was rumored some time ago that one of the members of that Committee had tendered his resignation, but the others have not yet seen fit to follow his illustrious example. The opinion was freely given to-day that all ought to resign, and make room for men who will attend to the business.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were firmer in tone to-day, with moderate activity, though receipts were again large, and the shipments much smaller than the recent average. The foreign markets were strong, which, with indications of bad weather, prompted to a higher range of prices here, which was somewhat checked by the fact of a liberal supply.

Dry goods were moving freely at firm and unchanged prices. There was a quiet feeling in the grocery market, the demand being moderate and mainly confined to the staples. Firmness prevailed, however, in all departments, and the tendency in coffees, rice, and refined sugars seemed rather in an upward direction. Cheese was fairly active and firm. Butter was quiet and easy. No new features were developed in connection with the hay, hide, and leather markets. Dried fruits were quoted quiet and steady. Fish ruled firm at previous prices. There was nothing new in oils, paints, pig-iron, and tobacco.

The yard trade in lumber continues moderate, prices being without variation. There was an improvement in the demand for lumber afloat, the inquiry being from country dealers, several of whom made their appearance on the market to-day. Prices were without material change. Metals, iron, nails, and naval stores were unchanged. Building materials met with the usual inquiry at former prices. Common brick was in moderate request, but good to choice lots are rather dull, being held above the views of consumers, owing to scarcity and prospect of a light crop. Hops and wool were without any new developments. The latter staple is firm at the current rates. Timothy seed continues active, and prime and choice were firmer, being quoted in good demand. Clover was quiet, but firmer. Other seeds were unchanged. Green fruits were abundant, and in fair local request. Vegetables, poultry, and eggs were dull.

Lake freights were very quiet at unchanged rates. Vessels were scarce, and, on the strength of that, the carriers asked ½c advance, but they soon found that shippers were careless about operating, and concluded to let well alone. The movement was very slow, which is especially discouraging, in view of the increasing receipts of grain, that threaten to fill up our elevators before the edge of winter. Rates were 6½c on corn, and 7c on wheat by sail to Buffalo. To Ogdensburgh, corn was quoted at 12½c, and wheat at 13½c. Corn to New England points, on through rates, was unchanged, at 25c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Godarich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 4 charters was reported, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat and 54,000 bu corn.

Highwines were quiet, and steady at the recent advance, though quoted 1c lower in New York. The offerings were light, hence nothing could be obtained by buyers unless at full previous figures. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 95c per gallon, and the market closed nominally at that figure, though probably a shade easier in tone than yesterday.

Provisions were quiet and with little change. Mess pork was in rather better demand and ruled somewhat firmer, except on the September option, which was dull at yesterday's inside prices, owing to the expectation that some deliveries made for that month will be thrown on the market. The shipments of pork for the week, so far, aggregate 7,091 brls, which leaves us with quite a small stock on hand. Lard was quiet and firm. Meats were in light demand, and middles were quoted ⅛c lower on winter product, owing to the expectation that summer lots will be plentiful ere long. Hams, especially, were dull. Bacon meats were unchanged. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $16.12½@16.20; do seller September, $15.75@15.80; do seller October, $15.20@15.25; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@8.00; do seller September, $8.00@8.12½; summer do, 7¾@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¾@8c for shoulders; 9¾@9¾c for short ribs; and 9¾@c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¾@8¾c; English means, 9¾@9¾c for short ribs; 9¾ for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Bacon is quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 10¾c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 14@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $16.12½; 1,000 brls do seller September, at $15.75; 500 brls do seller October, at $15.25; 250 brls do seller December, at $13.50; 50 tcs summer lard, at 7¾c. A sale of 500 boxes short ribs, at 6¾ seller December, was removed, but not reported.

Flour was again very quiet and was generally quoted dull, though at unchanged prices. There was a little more doing than yesterday, but the sales were chiefly made to local dealers, the inquiry for shipment being very light. The receipts were small, and many of the stocks are reported to be in the same condition, which enables dealers to maintain quotations in the face of a small inquiry, especially as wheat was firmer to-day. Bran was strong, being in light supply. Sales include: 50 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 400 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring extras (Athlete new wheat) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $6.00; 300 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,250 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.00 on track; 10 tons do at $10.50 at mill. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.50
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patents)	8.50@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.35
Bran	10.00@10.50

Corn was in rather better demand, and firm at an advance of ¼@¾c, the greatest appreciation being in cash lots, or options for this month's delivery, most of which are yet unfilled. There was no special inquiry for shipment, but the short interest reflected that the effect of big receipts for this month had probably reached its maximum, and that only a week remained in which to buy. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 27c, and rose to 27¾c at the close for round lots, car lots being at a shade of discount. Seller September sold at 26¾@26¾c, and seller October at 26¾@26¾c, both closing at the outside. Rejected was firm. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at 27¾c; 9,600 bu do at 27½c; 18,000 bu do at 27c; 2,400 bu rejected at 23¾c; 3,600 bu do at 23½c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 27¾c; 600 bu do at 27c; 2,400 bu, sample, white, at 30c on track. Total, 67,200 bu.

Rye was less active, but steady at the reduction noted yesterday, buyers holding off for a further decline, but being unable to obtain it. The receipts exhibit a moderate increase, but are not so large that they cannot be taken care of without weakness. Cash sales were limited to 3,200 bu No. 2 at 65c. Rejected was nominal at 60c. No. 2 seller September sold at 64c, and seller the month was nominal at 64½@65c.

Barley was dull and unsettled at about the closing price of yesterday, when the market was partially demoralized by the possibilities of interference with the present rule for grading. Most operators seemed to think it as well to-day, and preferred to wait till something more definite is known of the situation. New No. 2, seller September, opened at $1.05, rose to $1.10, and closed in the neighborhood of $1.08. New No. 3 sold at 79c seller September; and rejected at 60c for the same option. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.05; 800 bu No. 3 at 79c; 1,600 bu rejected at 62½c; 1,600 bu do at 60c; 800 bu by sample at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 80c; 600 bu do at 60c. Total, 5,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Bearbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 22—LONDON—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast firm. The demand for the Continent continues fair. Average spring, on passage, for prompt shipment, or for shipment in two months, 43s 6d. English country markets a shade dearer. French country markets for wheat generally strong. American lard, 41s. Mark Lane—Wheat very firm; corn quiet. Liverpool—Wheat in fair inquiry; corn strong. American lard strong at 39s 6d.

NEW GRAIN.

The following notice was posted by Chief Inspector Harper to-day:

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—On and after this date the following rule goes into effect: "The word 'new' shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of a newly harvested crop of wheat, oats, rye, and barley, until the 15th day of October, and of corn until such time in each season as the Commissioners may elect."

KANSAS CITY.

The statistics of Kansas City show a wonderful increase in the live-stock business of that point. The receipts of cattle from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, in 1872, were 31,104 head, while during the same period for 1873 the receipts have been 58,860 head, showing an increase of 7,756. The *Times* of that city says:

"In the item of hogs, the receipts from Jan. 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, were 29,216; while during the same time to the present year the receipts have been 101,344, showing an increase of 72,096, more than double the number of the past season. This speaks volumes for Kansas City as a stock market, and indisputably shows the rapid strides we are making in that direction, eclipsing and outstripping the older and more extensive cities of the country.

"Aside from the increase in receipts of stock, and the vast numbers now herding with a view to this market, there are other considerations worthy of mention in this connection. The attention of the first stock dealers and commission buyers in the land is being directed to this point, and there are no less than fourteen first-class firms with neat and capacious offices at the yards, who devote themselves the year round to this especial business. The yards, grounds, and appurtenances have been very much improved, and extended facilities otherwise increased. As to the packeries, they are in excellent order, and of dimensions commensurate with the increased business expected. The wonderful increase in the receipt of hogs over the corresponding months last year is a significant fact, as well as a gratifying one. It demonstrates the fact that farmers are turning their attention to hog-raising and providing for profitable consumption for their bounteous corn crops. The time is near at hand, if farmers will raise hogs, always in cash demand, when corn will not go begging along our railroads at 15 and 20 cents a bushel, and when it will no longer be burned upon railroad trains as fuel."

LATER.

In the afternoon wheat was active, and closed the same as on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18¾@1.19¼ seller the month, and $1.19¾@1.19¾ seller September, both closing at the inside. Corn was fairly active and steady at 39¾c cash, 39¾c seller September, and 40¾c seller October. Barley was higher, selling at $1.19¾ seller September. Lake freights and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

ALCOHOL—Was unchanged. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.90@1.95.

BROOM CORN—Trade was moderate and chiefly in the common grades. Good and choice corn is held at quotations, but there is very little doing, as few persons are willing to pay the prices asked. The supply of common corn is fair but not as large as at this time last week. We report: No. 1, 4½@4¾c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 4¼@5c; inside green, 5@6c; red tip, 3¾@4¾c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged as follows: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There were no new features. The average demand exists at unchanged prices, as follows: Stucco, $2.50: New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 ⅌ brl; Milwaukee lime, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50 @2.00; planering hair, ⅌ bu, 10c; brick, common, $5.00@6.00; sewer brick (common), $6.50@ 7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50 @9.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $15.00@ 20.00. Cream City do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $5.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Remains quiet at former quotations. There was not much doing in the way of shipments, the inquiry being chiefly to supply local consumptive wants. We repeat our list, as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 20@22c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—The situation of the bagging market was unchanged. Grain bags were active, with an advancing tendency, while other lines ruled quiet and steady. Following are the quotations: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34c; American A, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 8 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 26@28c; do 6@6½c.

CHEESE—Under this head the changes were unimportant. The demand continues good, and, under steadily diminishing stocks, the views of holders are unexceptionally firm. Quotations are as follows: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11¾@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—Prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $8.00; Lackawanna, $7.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Block, $8.00; Cherry Block, $7.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Manufactured work remains dull, but there is considerable inquiry from the interior for stock, and prices are fully sustained. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@58c; pork staves, rough, 32@33c; do, beaded, $24.00@ 26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do backed or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@ 30.00; do backed, $33.00; flour staves, $2.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@20.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@ 35.00 per m.

DRIED FRUITS—Were without particular change. The supply is more than equal to the demand, which is confined to the daily wants of the retail trade. Many of the offerings are in an unsalable condition. Good to warranted lots sold at 12@13c.

FEATHERS—There was a considerable inquiry this morning for prime live feathers for shipment to California, and, as the offerings were light, prices advanced 3c/4c. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@76c; interior to ordinary grades, 35@70c; prime chicken, 60@70c. Sales include 9 sacks prime live geese at 76c.

FISH—Mackerel and whitefish continue scarce, and are exceedingly firm. Dealers also experience some difficulty in supplying the demand for salmon trout, otherwise stocks are in good shape. We quote the general market firm, as follows: No 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.50; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75. No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.60@2.00; summer-packed codfish, per 100 lbs, $5.25@6.00; Georges codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 20@30c; box herring, scaled, 25@ 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $6.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was again reported quiet, with little or no variation in prices. At the moment the market is nearly out of the unnamed quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 6½@ 9¾c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes new, 17@18c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, in boxes. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@20c; Michigan do, 9@10c; Western do, 6@8c; Southern do, 6@7¾c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 12@ 13c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Tarragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 20@20c; Brazils, 9¼@10¼c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6¾@7¾c; Wilmington peanuts, 6@6½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@5c.

GROCERIES—Trade was only fair in any department of the market while aside from the more staple articles the movement comparatively was sluggish. Prices, however, were firm all around, and in coffees, rice, and refined sugar there is something of an upward tendency. Saugoon rice was marked up ¼c, with which exception our quotations were unchanged: Java, 28c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; G. G. Java, 29¼@ 30c; Java, No. 2, 28½@29c; fancy Rio, 26@26½c; choice do, 25¼@25½c; prime Rio, 24@25½c; good do, 24¼@24½c; common do, 23½@23½c; roasting do, 22¾@ 23c; Singapore Java, 26@26½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25¼@26c; do, prime, 24@25¼c; Maracaibo, 24¾@25¼c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19¼@20c; starrine, full weight, 14¼@15c; do, short weight, 13¼@14¼c.

RICE—Pales, 6¾@6¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 9¼@9¾c.

SUGAR—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11¾c; A standard, 11¼@11¼c; do No. 2, 11¼@11¼c; B, 11@ 11¼c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10¾@10¾c; yellow C, 10¼@10¼c; dark brown, 10@10¾c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9¼@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@10c; fair do, 9¼@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¼@10c; do prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 8@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.50; sirup drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar house syrup, 45@46c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 60@ 65c; do prime, 55@60c; do common, 50@55c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@56c; common molasses, 28 @32c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 27@28c; cassia, 35@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 2, 20@22c; do No. 3, 16 @19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@8¼c; German mottled, 6¾@8½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@ 6¾c; White Rose, 6¾@6¾c; brown Windsor, 6¾@ 6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¾@6¾c.

TALLOW—Prime, 6¾@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@ 7c; common, 5¾@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Domestic fruits of nearly all kinds were in liberal supply this morning, and met with a fair local demand. Apples, peaches, and grapes were easier. We quote: Lemons, $13.00@16.00 per box; Naples do (large), $12.00. California pears, $5.50@6.00 per case; do plums, $6.00 per case; do 60c@ $1.00 per box; mixed grapes, $4.00@5.00. New apples, 25@50c per box or basket, $1.00@2.25 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.50@3.75 per brl. Blackberries, $2.50@4.00 per case; wild do, $1.50@2.50 per case. Huckleberries, $5.00 per box. Pears, $1@1.25 per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.50 per box. Peaches, 40c@$1.00 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00@4.50 per case (36 lbs); do, per basket; Gilberts, $4.00@5.00 per box. Damson plums, $2.00 per bu; green gages, $2 @4.00 per bu.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

The receipts of live-stock since SaturDay have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,349	10,765	518
Tuesday	1,731	10,343	376
Wednesday	1,626	15,068	1,906
Thursday	2,147	12,702	889
Friday	2,800	9,800	950
Total	11,653	58,367	4,639
Same time last week	15,314	46,030	3,748
Week before last	15,087	39,966	3,115

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,912	5,522	....
Tuesday

THE SALOON INTEREST.

Meeting of the "Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens."

The Brewers' $800---Mr. Wilder Explains---Putting $100 Where it will do the Most Good.

The Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens (Verein Freisinninger Buerger) held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, at Swiss Hall, No. 45 North Clark street, Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., the President, in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. G. A. Korn, the Vice-President, read the minutes of the last meeting.

Several gentlemen who had previously paid their initiation fee, were elected members of the Association.

The Committee on Brewers, in regard to a subsidy of $2,000, reported that the brewers had paid them the sum of $800, all the money they had in the treasury at the time, and that they promised to do better in the future.

Mr. J. Zenieschek moved that this report be accepted and the brewers thanked for their liberality.

Mr. H. Metz moved that the report be not accepted, as the brewers had promised to pay $2,000. To replenish the treasury, he would suggest that members be assessed $5 each, and that the pittance of $800 be returned to the brewers.

Mr. Zenieschek thought Mr. Metz was ungrateful, since the brewers had given them all they had, and promised to give more. They should not be too proud or sensitive. The members of the Association would have plenty of opportunities yet to spend their money before the close of the campaign. They should accept every donation, however small, come from where it may.

After considerable debate, Mr. Zenieschek's motion was adopted.

The Judiciary Committee reported the names of several saloon-keepers who had been fined through the carelessness of their attorney, Mr. Wilder, which fines had now to be paid by the Association.

Henry Mathieu, after stating that the society was organized in the interest of the saloon-keepers, said that they should now show that they were in earnest, and meant to do something for the good of the cause. He held in his hand a little resolution, which was not written by "Little Joe" of the *Staats-Zeitung*. The resolution was to the effect that the Association should appoint a committee, and get up a petition to be presented to the Common Council, that saloon-keepers be allowed to keep their saloons open on Sundays, and that they pledge themselves to keep respectable houses, and keep their windows closed. The Personal Liberty League, he said, had gotten up a petition, signed by 30,000 citizens, which would also be presented to the Council. He was satisfied that the bill would pass the Council, as he had interviewed no less than nineteen Aldermen.

Mr. Korn deprecated such talk as this, because the reporters would put it into the newspapers.

Mr. Mathieu could see no reason why they should be so bashful, or why they should be afraid of the papers. They were demanding nothing but their rights. Their cause was just, and, therefore, they had nothing to fear.

Other members expressed their opinions on the subject, and most of them were confident that the present Acting-Mayor was in favor of allowing them to keep their saloons open on Sundays.

After a long debate, Mr. Mathieu's resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilder, the attorney of the Association, who was present, in measured steps, with a copy of the TRIBUNE in his hand, marched up to the speaker's desk. Permission being granted him to make a speech, he opened THE TRIBUNE, which he held in his hand, and read an extract from the report of last week's proceedings, censuring him for the non-performance of his duties. And then he went on to say that this charge, reported as it was by the most prominent newspaper in the city, did him considerable injury, and he could not see how Mr. Korn, the Vice-President, who had made the charges, could have been so cruel as thus wantonly to destroy the reputation of a young and rising lawyer. If members of the society had ever been before the police courts, and seen the difficulties with which a lawyer was continually beset and surrounded, these charges would never have been preferred. All those that are acquainted with him could testify how faithfully he performed his duties on all occasions. These cases had not been neglected by him, but by the parties themselves, in not giving their bail-bonds.

Mr. Korn felt rather put out by Mr. Wilder's remarks, and said that that gentleman could have saved his remarks, as they had been entirely unnecessary. It was wrong to expect him to be a lawyer and give all his time to the society.

After a lengthy debate it was decided that the society pay the fines, Mr. Wilder agreeing to pay half of Mr. Knenzle's fine.

On motion, it was decided to have two men to distribute constitutions of the Association in American and Irish saloons.

Mr. Hoffmann asked Mr. Korn to take the chair, so that he might make a few remarks. He commenced by saying that it was important to have the newspapers on their side, because they had great influence. Even the worst man could be elected President of the United States with the united aid of the press. As a practical politician, and a member of a sensible society, he should do everything in his power to deserve that support. There were about 30,000 Scandinavians in this city, many of whom were supporting the temperance cause, but there were also others who were liberal, and would go with them, provided they were properly influenced by a paper that would show them the real objects of the present movement. The *Nya Veriden*, which was liberal at first, had since joined the temperance cause, and all the other Scandinavian papers in the city were on the same side, except the *Friheden*, edited by Mr. Hoffmann Smith. It was a very able paper, but still in its infancy, and he therefore hoped that the members, individually, would subscribe for it, and that the society would also do something to keep it alive.

Mr. Korn moved that the sum of $100 be donated the *Friheden*.

Mr. Zenieschek moved to make it $25.

Mr. Schwarz said that $100 was not too much, because none of the papers in the city were as ably edited as the *Friheden*.

Mr. Mathieu was astonished at the wisdom and profound learning of Mr. Schwarz. He had considered that gentleman rather illiterate, and never knew that he was able to read a newspaper, but since he gave that opinion about the ability of Chicago newspapers, he did not know what to think.

Mr. Hoffmann said if he was the editor of the *Friheden* he would not accept such a pittance. What was the money in the treasury for? To rot there? He was of the opinion that the money should be placed "where it would do the most good," namely, in the hands of Mr. Hoffmann Smith.

After several others had spoken on the subject, Mr. Korn's motion to donate $100 to the *Friheden* was adopted.

Sundry bills were audited, and the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Louis Ladd, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

A. D. Christian, of Mississippi, is at the Pacific.

Harry L. Coffin, of New York, is at the Sherman.

John A. Stewart, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. W. H. Wardell, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

J. H. Laville, of Washington, D. C., is at the Pacific.

Brown W. Webb, of London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

Norman Robertson, of London, Ont., is at the Sherman.

E. C. Rogers, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Sherman.

H. Smith, of Bremen, Germany, is at the Sherman.

F. M. Kalbfleisch, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, is at the Pacific.

The Rev. F. M. Gregg, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Sidney Cook, of Memphis, Tenn., is at the Pacific.

J. D. Oliver and family, of San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

Mrs. M. C. Waughop, who recently gave a select reading at Evanston, with great acceptability, in this city yesterday for Manistee, Mich., where she will give a public reading. She has accepted an invitation to read at Lake View, on her return.

Maj. Dan. E. Soper, of Michigan, is at the West Side Briggs.

Hon. William E. Henry, Mayor of Joliet, is at the West Side Briggs.

R. Greenheld, of England, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

Russell Sage, Jr., Superintendent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Pacific.

E. A. Sothern, the eminent comedian, and John McCullough, the tragedian, and manager of the California Theatre, San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

H. J. Kimball, of Atlanta, Ga., who, until recently, enjoyed the distinction of being the most venturesome and successful hotel and railroad speculator in the South, formerly resided in this city, where he opened a broker's office and had fair patronage. He ventured a little too far, not long ago, and the result is that his liabilities are only $5,000,000.

Chief Justice Osborn, of Indiana, according to last reports, was lying seriously ill at his home in Laporte.

William Y. Bunney has been elected Secretary of the Detroit Board of Trade, vice Joseph Colt, resigned.

Bishop Quintard, of the Episcopal diocese of Tennessee, is now unable to attend to his duties because of illness. He is at Sewanee.

Capt. Alphonso Barto, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota, recently dislocated his elbow by a fall from a buggy.

Isaac C. Collins, of Cincinnati, the nominee of the 30th of July Convention for Governor of Ohio, is sojourning for the present at Put-in Bay.

Gen. Reub. Williams, editor of the *Northern Indianian*, has been sued for libel by the editor of the Bourbon *Mirror*. The sum demanded is $50,000.

O. D. Brown has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, in the place of A. F. Mann, who has been transferred to the Bridge Construction Company.

Francis Wilson, of Bedford, Ind., has been appointed by Gov. Hendricks to be a Circuit Judge, vice A. B. Carlton resigned, and the latter goes to Terre Haute to be the law partner of Dan Voorhees, ex-salary-grabber.

Felix Robidoux, who died in St. Joseph, Mo., last Saturday evening, aged 53, was one of the builders of that city, and its Postmaster from 1853 to '55. Two of the city streets bear the names of Robidoux and Felix.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren is not to be seen upon our streets on account of indisposition. The General has not been well during the summer, his nervous system beih gbroken down by over-work.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

We are glad to see from the Sioux City *Journal* that Judge Ford, whose friends in Dubuque are many, is building on the bluffs overlooking that city and the Missouri one of the finest homes on the Upper Missouri.—*Dubuque Times.*

Jacob G. Vale, the Anti-Monopoly candidate for Governor of Iowa, is not President of the projected St. Louis & Cedar Rapids Railroad; but L. W. Vale, of Ottumwa, is that President, and also President of the Iowa National Bank, of Ottumwa.

Col. Chas. H. Taylor has been elected publisher of the Boston *Globe*. He has had a long experience in journalism, was Gov. Claflin's private secretary, and last winter was elected Clerk of the House in the Massachusetts Legislature. E. J. Hudson will manage the editorial department.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* announces the death in that city of the Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, well known in the Episcopal Church. He settled at Lafayette in 1836, and in 1842 was elected Bishop of the diocese, but declined the honor, on the ground that it was not his proper sphere of usefulness.

Gov. C. C. Washburn is announced to make stump speeches in Iowa against the anti-monopoly ticket. He is also announced in Wisconsin as an anti-monopoly candidate for Governor. His principles seem to be altogether different on one side of the Mississippi River from what they are on the other.—*Milwaukee News.*

We regret to learn that the anticipated recovery of Capt. Joseph S. Elwell, from his prolonged illness with typhoid fever, at Kenosha, is not realized, and that his unfortunate constitution justifies hopes of his recovery, he is, after six weeks' sickness, so prostrated as to occasion considerable solicitude as to the result.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

Philetus Sawyer is not of the stuff that suicides are made of. He is quite too round of person, too jolly of temper, too thoroughly a stranger to remorse—in short, he is altogether too well content with the conditions of this world, such as they are, to have the least intention of seasonably acquainting himself with the uncertainties of the next.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

It having been stated by several of the organs of the Monopolists published in this State by Federal office-holders, that the Hon. Reuben Connell had declined accepting the nomination by the Anti-Monopolist Convention for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, we deem it proper to state that we have seen a private letter, written by that gentleman on the 18th inst., in which he says: "I will accept the nomination, if my business matters will permit."—*Keokuk Constitution.*

"Grant has donated three lots to the Methodists of Waukee, Dallas County, upon which to build a church." The above item has appeared in the Davenport *Democrat* and several other papers, and should be explained, as the Democratic papers will soon be claiming that it is "bait" for a Presidential renomination. The person referred to as having made a donation to a Methodist church is not President Grant, but a real estate agent of the same name, residing at Des Moines, who laid out the town of Waukee. —*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

LYNCH-LAW IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Hanging of Two Ruffians in Hall's Gulch, Col.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune, Aug. 18.

Hall's Gulch, a mining camp in Park County, about fifteen miles south of Fairplay, is where "Judge Lynch" put in his last appearance. A spirit of lawlessness has been manifested among the denizens of this camp for some time past, and since the advent, about two weeks since, of a couple of men named, respectively, Henry Hall and Michael Boyce, or "Big Mike," as he was called, and the opening of a whisky mill, disorder seems to have reigned supreme.

A tramway is in course of construction in the gulch, and a large force of men are engaged upon it. The men, of course, will drink, and the close proximity of the dram-shop causes many of them to forget work in the pleasant employment of the well will become quite obnoxious, as may be proved by letting down a lighted candle. The bundle, as is easily understood, carries before it a quantity of fresh air from the surface, and this, of course, displaces the foul and dangerous air from the bottom.

Large Whales Off Long Island.

From the Hartford Times.

The skipper of the sloop Annie of Saybrook reports a large school of whales in close proximity to home. Monday while midway between Southeast Point, Block Island, and Montauk, a school of whales, numbering probably thirty-five, was seen from the Annie's deck, gamboling near the Block Island shore, whence they had been lured, it is supposed, by the prospect of a good feeding ground. In the school very few fin-backs or hump-backed whales were to be seen. The majority were large whales, some of them being more than 70 feet in length. Boatmen report it as a common occurrence to see two or three fin-backs in company in the race, but the appearance of so many large whales is a new experience.

Walt Whitman.

Walt Whitman, who is living at Camden, N. J., with one of his brothers, in whose house their venerable and beloved mother lately died, says, in a recent letter to a New York friend, "I have had a long and dreary pull—this is now the seventh month—from a stroke of paralysis, behind which is obstinate cerebral anæmia, the foundation and source of all. Over and over again I get a little better, only to fall back again, or get worse. Now I am once more better, and even, I feel to hope, on the way to recovery. In face and looks, I am just about the same as ever to casual observation; but though I am up and out of doors every day, I can walk only a few steps, with effort, and slowly."

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—CAME TO MY BARN, CORNER OF State and Thirty-first-sts., a dapple-brown mare, 6 years old, 15 hands and 1 inch high, rangy, smooth-built, with small star on forehead, white nose and white feet. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. O. P. RAYMOND.

FOUND—A YAWL BOAT. OWNER CAN HAVE IT by applying to Canal bridge, of F., C. & St. L. R. R. CHAS. URUMBO, watchman.

FOUND—ON FORTY-FOURTH AND CHARLESst., on the 19th inst., a small gray pony. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges.

FOUND—A BAY HORSE, WITH BLACK TAIL AND mane, small star on forehead. Owner can have same by paying expenses. MICHAEL KENNEDY, Hyde Park

LOST—A YOUNG, BROWN SETTER. MONTHS old; answers to name of Sambo; will be liberally warded. 21 Custom-st., near Chicago & Northwestern Railroad depot.

LOST—A WHITE AND BROWN SPOTTED SETter, bearing the name of Rover. Left my house on 8th inst. The finder of the same will be rewarded; also forbid buying the same.

LOST—A SOLID COAL-PIN EITHER ON MICHIgan-av., between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts., or on Cottage Grove-av. cars, between Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts., or in the Twenty-ninth-st. omnibus. The finder will be rewarded at Twenty-ninth-st. and Wabash-av. If the finder will return the same to the office of DR. N. S. DAVIS, 79 Washington-st., he will receive $10 reward.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, on the cars of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, a pocket-book, containing two $100 bills, one $20 bill, and $60 in smaller bills. The finder will please leave it at this office and be very liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON HALSTED-ST.—A SMALL MEXICAN bitch; answers to name of Dolly. A liberal reward will be paid by bringing her to 142 West Madison-st.

LOST—FAIRLEY SHAWL AT BARNUM'S CIRCUS, on Tuesday afternoon. A suitable reward for returning the same to 2 15, Tribune office.

STRAYED—FROM VICINITY OF CENTRAL PARK, Dane red cow, white spot on forehead, and a small lump on left hind leg. A liberal reward will be paid to the party signed for her, delivered at his residence, one block north of Central Park depot, or information of her whereabouts at No. 14 and 16 South Water-st. ORRIN A. SMITH.

STRAYED—A LITTLE BLACK POODLE DOG. Answers to the name of Tippie. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to S. COLLINS, Room 14, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST, AUG. 19, ON WAYMAN-st., between Union and Halsted, a black pocket-book, containing about $40 in money. Return to 49 Wayman-st., first cottage next to Halsted. $10

$25 REWARD—STRAYED, ON SATURDAY night, Aug. 9, a dark bay mule (mare), 15 hands high, corns on both front feet, scar on right side. The above reward will be paid on returning same to CARL LATZ, 98 West Twelfth-st., and no questions asked.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—GENTLEmen will find this the pleasantest boarding place in the city. Elegant and tasteful table, palatably cooked, music, social and modern comforts; 6:30 dinners. A few day and transient boarders. Terms to suit.

83 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADISON—LARGE and airy, furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen; private family.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished rooms to rent with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. House has all modern improvements.

216 WEST FULTON-ST.—TO RENT, SEVERAL well-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, and board, for travelers and other single gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board; references required.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; board, with rooms, $4.00 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

209 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., EAST OF STATE, UNfurnished fro nt parlor to rent, suitable for two gentlemen, or man and wife; also two furnished rooms with board, at reasonable rates.

376 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS IN NEW building, with or without board. Day boarders wanted.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT LOCATION; good rooms, and board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

927 WABASH-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.; desirable rooms, en suite or single. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain first-class accommodations; private family; Michigan-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts. Address B 16, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Large front room, with bed-room adjoining, with board; elegant accommodations for man and wife; stone front house, a most desirable in every respect; private family. Address D 42, Tribune office.

Hotels.

SANDS HOUSE, 118 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms with board at reasonable rates. Day board $5 per week; transient $2 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES (SISTERS) engaged during the day, and room, in a respectable private family near Green or Halsted-sts. Terms must be reasonable. First-class reference given. Address C 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN HAVING A FINE Dickering piano, seeks board in private family, preferred, where the use of piano and musical instruction would be taken as an equivalent for board. Best of references furnished both in regard to good character and musical ability. Address L 39, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER, 44 INCHES BY 13 FEET, 44-3 tubes, dome; one 7 inches by 14 feet, 51-3½ tubes; dome, new; one 64 inches by 18 feet, 2 16-inch flues; second-hand, nearly as good as new. Engine, 10x36, right-hand. Address J. D. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—THREE FLOORING-MACHINES, IN good order, viz.: one Russell, 14-inch; one Pumpkins, from frame, 18-inch; and one Russell, 8-inch, double cylinder. Also, two shaving-belt machines, an excellent office desk, open and top box. SINCLAIR & ATKINS CO., corner May and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—HUB-MORTISER—ONE OF LANE & Bodley's make, with latest improvements, as good as new. Will sell low, for cash. STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, 2 cylinder 20x30; boiler, 16 feet by 66 inches; two tubes, 16 inches by 16 feet; with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and be in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good security. For further information, apply to KLMES, FURBUSH & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A 12 OR 15-HORSE-POWER ENGINE, second-hand. Address C 28, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business with $3,000 cash capital; profits 100 per cent; large city trade established; all cash; best city references given. Address O 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE manufacturing business of real and imitation hair goods; capital required from $1,000 to $3,000. None but those who have the required capital need apply. Call at 244 and 246 State-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—$400 WILL BUY A HALFinterest in a genteel, well established business paying from $60 to $75 per week. Address G 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CAPITAL, TO take a half-interest, or the whole if we can agree, in a neat good-paying business. A man well acquainted in city preferred. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, in a lucrative business. Address D 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $900, IN A BUSINESS paying from $6 to $15 per day. 216 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE boot and shoe business, with $5,000 cash capital; large city trade established; all cash; best city references given. Address O 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business, with $3,000 cash capital; profits 100 per cent; large city trade established; all cash; best city references given. Address O 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$2,000 WILL BUY A HALFinterest in a genteel, well established business paying from $60 to $75 per week. Address G 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CAPITAL, TO take a half-interest, or the whole if we can agree, in a neat good-paying business. A man well acquainted in city preferred. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, in a lucrative business. Address D 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $900, IN A BUSINESS paying from $6 to $15 per day. 216 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—A FINE CHANCE FOR A young man with a small capital to invest in a new tea, coffee, and fancy grocery business. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SMALL IMproved farm, near Norwood Park and Canfield, or would sell the north half, which will soon be ready for subdivision; parties will be shown the property free of charge. Apply to F. M. FOX & CO., Room 5, 159 La-Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Asgould, Girard, Baldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Harding, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Evanston, and Thirty-eighth-sts. This property is all within the city limits, and will be sold on very easy terms, if per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CHANE, 156 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Works and Central Park. Easy terms, long time. If a family who will build, no cash required, and five years time given. Five ride, cars or carriage. Excellent train service. Inquire of PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, CONvenient to station, $600 each, 20 per cent discount for all cash; lots adjoining at $400 each. Title perfect; must have money. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT ON INDIANA-AV., near Thirteenth-st., first-class in every respect. Furniture can be bought, if desired. This can be had at a bargain if taken soon, as owner wishes to leave the city. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. AND Dearborn-av., $600 to $700 each, according to location; special inducements to parties who will build at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, VERY CHEAP, on Lincoln-st., 5 miles from the city. Inquire of 64 Monroe-st., 5 miles from the city.

FOR SALE—NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONT house, No. 338 Ohio-st., between Pine and St. Clair, with lot thirty to 99-foot alley. This is one of the finest locations on the Gold Coast, and is within one block of the new lake shore drive; house built, and finished throughout first-class. Inquire of owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, 208 Burnside-st., on leased lot, 41½ years to run, at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply at 228 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE HOUSE OF 12 rooms, laundry, cellar, etc., in perfect repair and in desirable location; large lot, barn, etc. Will take North Side lot in part payment. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 6 rooms, west of Robey; title can be had $1,200 under its cash value if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS IN CICERO AND JEFferson, suitable for subdivision or for investment. C. E. CRAFTS, 14 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST Ern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required. Call, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CALDWELL, on premises, or at 183 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—3-STORY BUILDING, TWO stores and two dwellings above, with lot, on Lake-st., near Halsted, $16,000; one-third cash, balance in 5 annual payments. Inquire of OWNERS, 197 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS house on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., with all modern conveniences, either with or without furniture, according to purchaser's order; no more desirable or more convenient residences in the city. This perfect. Immediate possession if desired. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 120 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. COR. STAnton-av., 165 feet. Whiting-st., near LaSalle, 45 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 66 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY HOUSE, AND LOT, ON Thirty-first-st., east of Michigan-av. Easy payments; a decided bargain. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 122 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOT ON STATE-ST., EAST side, near Fifty-second-st. 28x161 feet to alley; sewer and station on Fifty-first-st; title perfect. G. B. MORSE, 81 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., NEAR Western-av. Apply to GEORGE Merrick, Jr., Agent for Mortgagee of Morgan, PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON CENTRE-AV., CORner of Tyler-st. Gas, water, and sewer; no money down if desired. Apply at 87 HAGERTY, Room 16, 142 Clark-st. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES NEAR DEXTER PARK and Boulevard. A rare chance. STORRS & WARE, 81 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A 99 YEARS' LEASE of 40x170 feet east front, with good frame building and barn; terms of lease, $1800 per year for 2½ years, and $2,000 per year for the balance of the term. This lease as the paving of Wabash-av. is completed, say in thirty days, a new era will commence and no one will have any double the interest in this beautiful location that the present has. This lease will be sold for a reasonable bonus in cash, time or property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 120 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—24 ORTS FEET BY 120, EAST FRONT, ON Cottage Grove-av., at Forty-second-st., next to Jemison splendid cottages. Also 25 or 50 feet, east front, Forty-second-st., between Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fourth-sts., grove lot, beautiful property. And 120 by 132, west front, on Evans-av. Grove lot, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts. A handsome bargain offered here. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Wabash-av., 24x170 feet, east front, near Fourteenth-st.

Wabash-av., 102x180 feet, s. w. cor. Thirty-first-st.

Wabash-av., 225x172 feet, s. e. cor. Thirty-fourth-st.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 120 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN GLENcoe, new subdivision, 3 blocks from depot. A very few more choice grove lots, 30x178 feet, will be sold at the low price of $100 per front foot. Terms easy. Apply at 83 State-st. up stairs, P.M. m., all Saturday or Monday.

WANTED—AN OLD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A small block. Wages about $1 per day. Good references required. 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY AND COMPETENT MAN or boy to take care of horses and cow, and work about house. Address, with name and residence, Z 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO sell ladies' and children's undergarments, &c., in Chicago, to first-class trade. Address, giving experience, &c. GREEN & WITHERBIN, 357 Canal-st., New York.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN THAT CAN raise from $5 to $30 for an easy paying business in the city. Steady work. Apply 9 to 11 at Room 18, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,500 TO $2,000 CASH, to engage in a big and sure-paying enterprise; will furnish very best of security. Can use the money on Chicago property, if desired. Address P 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—LABORERS AT WHITE LEAD Works, Fifteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, WHO IS WILLING TO work, and understands tending meat market; at 1060 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD TABLE WAITERS AT our restaurant on the corner of Dearborn and Desplaines, for Sunday, Aug. 24. NASON & TILLOTSON.

WANTED—AGENTS AND PEDDLERS IN CITY and country to sell an article by which green hands are positively making $10 per day. 151 Randolph-st.

WANTED—WAITER, TO WAIT DINNERS ONLY, at Bennett's Dining-Room, rear 23 South Water-st.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY TO TAKE CARE of two horses and a cow and do chores around the house. Apply at 1071 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK IN STABLE. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY; NONE NEED APply but those who can write well and quick, at STRICKLAND'S, 176 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

A PARTY OF MEANS HIMSELF DEALING IN AND raising stock, with very desirable facilities for doing business on large and paying basis, would like to negotiate with a capitalist with view to his taking active or special interest. Address P 24, Tribune office.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

CLAIMS AGAINST KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, and other insolvent fire insurance companies, other bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc. LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit; good purchase money mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 18, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, commercial and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND chattels, in Chicago & Northwest, without delay. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, ON leased land, and good collateral security, at No. 143 South Clark-st., Room 8. K. WINE.

TO LOAN—$5,000 TO $40,000 ON IMPROVED CITY real estate, on long time. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 66 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$40,000 CASH IN HAND AT 9 OR 10 PER cent interest, in one sum, on business property; wide margin required; must be closed this week; also, $5,500. Address O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 AND $2,500, OR $3,000, FOR 5 years; improved city real estate security. Call upon or address N, 78 State-st.

WANTED—$100 TILL 1ST OF OCTOBER, ON NOTE. Good interest; highest interest paid. B 19, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON REAL ESTate in Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

$10,000 WANTED FOR ONE OR TWO years, on Madison-st., new rented 3-story brick buildings on East Madison-st., now rented for $11,400. Good commission paid. Address B 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO BUILDERS—WILL EXCHANGE A BEAUTIFUL house, barn, fence, etc., worth $ 6,000, besides the sample already built. All in Evanston. Balance in cash. Call at 1 Portland Block, or inquire of 119 Warren-av., Chicago, this week.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE LOT 75 FEET FRONT, for building lumber. Address Q 100, Tribune Office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A LIGHT-TOP BUGGY, two cheap horses, one a fine kind for lady to drive or ride. WEBSTER, 222 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE doing first-class all cash trade, for cash and city real estate. No. 1202 State-st.

WANTED—LUMBER IN EXCHANGE FOR SEWing machines; any kind on hand. D. C. COOK, 126 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME INSIDE PROperty for outside property or property on the boulevards, or north lake shore; will assume incumbrances and pay several thousands in cash. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 120 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CORNER 5-STORY brick house and lot, fronting east on Wabash-av., renting for $2,000 a year, for a well-established business, paying a good profit, in Chicago. Address O 83, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A STEINWAY PIANO, VERY LITTLE used, for $425 cash. New and second-hand pianos and organs on very favorable terms. PROSSER & CO.

PIANO—INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO BEGINNERS by an experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Inquire at 964 Wabash-av.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs. Instruments tuned and repaired. WM. R. PROSSER, 274 State-st.

WANTED—A PIANO AS FIRST PAYMENT FOR 20 lots on Sixteenth-st., west of Harlem, half block from depot; 10 years' time, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 138 Clark-st., Room 14.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. Etc.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRY GOODS salesman for Cincinnati; silk, lace, fine dress goods, hosiery, clothing, notions, small wares, cassimeres, linens, &c.; unmarried men preferred. To those of the right stamp liberal salaries will be paid; none but men having the best of references need apply. Address, with full particulars, stating if able to accept situation at once if tendered. W. H. ANDREWS, 76 and 78 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRUGGIST, ONE who understands the prescription business thoroughly; salary good. Apply 564 South Halsted-st., corner of Mitchell.

WANTED—A PHONOGRAPHER TO TAKE A position as corresponding clerk. Address P. O. Box 81, Chicago.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY OR YOUNG MAN. Address in own handwriting, COMMISSION, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND CIGAR STAND; none but those with best references need apply. 162 East Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN A GROCERY store. Call at Fourth-ave. and Wood-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—GARDENERS TO TAKE CHARGE OF the grounds of a gentleman's residence. To one fully qualified liberal wages will be given. No other need apply. Apply immediately to RHA & COATES, 162 East Washington-st.

WANTED—MOULDERS. 4 GOOD IRON-MOULDers at the Empire Machine Works, Bloomington, Ill. None but first-class men need apply.

WANTED—TWO SAWYERS AT THE OCONTO box factory, 42 to 73 Green-st. and Fourth-av.

WANTED—SHINGLERS, TO TAKE THE JOB OF 10 or 12 houses. Apply to Hitchcock & Spencer, Hays Building, Sheldon-st., between Lake and Fulton.

WANTED—TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS to go into the country; men of steady habits. Apply at Room 13 Anderson's Hotel, Saturday, from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—PLANING MILL FOREMAN—A COMpetent man to run a first-class country mill, and manufacture doors, blinds, sash, frames, &c. None but those who can furnish good references need apply. Letters of application may be addressed to the undersigned at Joliet,

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Father in New York City Murders One Son and Badly Wounds Another.

Further Particulars of the La Cygne County, Kansas, Lynching.

Ruffianism and Lawlessness Elsewhere.

Fatal Family Quarrel in New York City—The McLaughlin Murder.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Michael Broderick, who has been drinking for some days past, quarreled this morning with his mother-in-law, at their residence, No. 81 Carmine street. One of Broderick's daughters, becoming alarmed at his violence, called to her brother, in an adjoining room, to "save grandmother." James, aged 19 years, ran into the room and endeavored to take his father away, when the latter turned upon the youth and stabbed him fatally. Another brother, John, now came upon the scene, and was in turn stabbed by the maddened father, but not fatally. The cries of the family and neighbors attracted the police, who, after a great struggle, succeeded in pinioning Broderick and taking him to the station-house, where he expressed himself ignorant of any quarrel or murder having taken place. Owing to the beating and excitement, the old grandmother lies in a critical condition. Broderick and his sons were barmen, and because of liquor were frequently quarreling.

Mrs. Broderick gives the following story of the murder of her son by her husband, and of events in the family immediately preceding: "Last evening my two oldest sons, my daughter, and my mother, Mrs. Waldron, attended a picnic. Michael made no open objection, but he did not want us to go, and was angry because we did. My oldest daughter and youngest child remained at home with their father. We returned from the picnic about 1, and found Michael at the front door somewhat under the influence of liquor. We went up-stairs and went to bed. Michael got up about 6 this morning in a very bad humor, and, going into the kitchen, asked Clara if she had sewed the button on his pantaloons, as he told her last night, and when she told him she had forgotten it, he commenced to abuse her. My mother, Catherine Waldron, who is 75 years old, told him he ought not to talk in that manner to his daughter, when he picked up one of the boys' boots and threw it at her. At that point, John, aged 26, entered the room, and tried to persuade his father to keep quiet, but the old man seized a bed-slat that was lying near, and they closed. John trying to take the slat away. Then James, the dead man, interfered, and the three were clinching in the hall, between the kitchen and the back-room. I started to separate them, but before I had got half way to them James screamed: "I am murdered," and ran past me and down stairs. John followed him immediately, and the old man went to a chair and sat down."

This is all of moment the mother had to say, but the oldest daughter told how she followed her brothers down-stairs and found them both on the first landing. John was attempting to lift his brother, but he was too weak from wounds that he could not accomplish it. She lifted James' head in her lap. He opened his eyes and said, "Good-by," and died. He had been stabbed twice in the heart, and was dead four minutes after the knife touched him. John will probably recover.

The coroner's jury in the case of John McLaughlin, kicked to death by John Lyon, in the Washington street bar-room, rendered a verdict, "That deceased came to his death from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow received at the hands of John Lyon, and we further find that the prisoner, Lyon, in striking deceased, had no intention of causing his death."

The Lee Cygnes, Ks., Tragedy—Particulars of the Lynching of Kellar.

Fort Scott, Ks. (Aug. 21), Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.

John Kellar, the victim of lynch law at Lee Cygnes yesterday, and his wife had separated, and divorce proceedings were pending. He was very vindictive, and had made many bitter threats against her life. She went to stay with a neighboring family named Boyd, and in the absence of Boyd, during the night of the 18th inst., Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Kellar were brutally murdered with an axe, and the house burned, two children of Boyd, one two years old and the other six months old, being destroyed in the fire. The murder of the Boyds, it is supposed, was committed to cover up all evidence of the crime.

Suspicion fastened on Kellar, and he was arrested and taken to Lee Cygnes for preliminary examination. A committee was appointed in the neighborhood to hunt up testimony and prepare the evidence for trial. He was tracked by means of a peculiar moccasin he wore to the vicinity of his crime. It was ascertained that he had washed his pantaloons in the stream near by and concealed his moccasins in the cellar. A shirt of peculiar make, and with a remarkable silver button of his own manufacture, readily identified as his, was found with the right arm carefully cut away, by using a knife, but still spattered with blood on the bosom. These indications, together with his threats, and the total absence of any motive elsewhere, convinced the inquirers of his guilt, and a public meeting, in view of the proverbial delay of the law, resolved that he should be hanged. About 300 armed men were sent into Lee Cygnes to take him from the officers, while a crowd of about 2,000 awaited him about two miles from town, in a beautiful spot in the forest, on the banks of Marais des Cygnes. The officers, being alarmed, had taken the prisoner and started to flee to another county, but were soon overtaken by the mob, and Kellar carried to the place of execution. Arriving there, it was suggested that all his real and personal estate had been conveyed to Col. J. D. Snoddy, his attorney, and that something should be attempted to save this property for an only child of the victim, that otherwise would be left destitute. Kellar was then committed to a committee of twelve of the leading persons engaged in the affair, with an armed guard of about forty, to be taken to town to execute an affidavit relative to the transfer to Snoddy, and to make his will.

Kellar had been apparently perfectly stolid and unconcerned all the while, and, upon reaching the town, he asked for his dinner, and was taken to a hotel, where he ate an enormous dinner, with an appetite entirely undisturbed by his surroundings. He was then taken to the law-office of Dean S. Kelley, and, while the will and affidavit were being prepared, he smoked his pipe with imperturbable serenity. Gen. C. W. Blair, who was there to hold Court in the absence of the regular Judge, J. F. Broadhead, Dean S. Kelley, J. S. Bently, Selwyn Doapass, and other citizens went before this committee and made strong appeals to them for the preservation of order, but in vain. They were then requested to make an appeal to the mob on the other side of the river on their return, but some were unwilling, others were afraid, although at this point one of the committee separated himself from the others, resolved to countenance it no longer. Just as they were starting it was suggested to Gen. Blair that if he would go over and try to get the mob to listen to him, he should have a seat in the wagon which carried over the prisoner, an opportunity that he embraced at once.

The procession then moved out of town, down to the timber, through the shadows of the large trees, across the beautiful river, and upon ascending the western bank, found itself in the midst of a crowd of near three thousand persons, nearly all sullenly and scowlingly, but very quietly, gazing at the prisoner as the wagon bore him into the midst of the immense circle which opened out to receive him. Gen. Blair asked permission to speak, which was granted, and he spoke for about twenty minutes in favor of law, order and mercy. At first it seemed as if his appeal would have some effect, as a motion was made and carried to leave the fate of the prisoner to the committee who had him in charge all day. During the consultation of the committee, the friends of Boyd were active in stirring up the mob to violent action, and although Gen. Blair's effort was ably seconded by J. S. Bently, Esq., who had just arrived on the ground, and another gentleman, it was soon evident that the tide was turning against the prisoner. This feeling undoubtedly affected the committee, and the vote was announced as seven for execution and four for remitting his trial to the civil authorities. One of these four, Mr. Woodruff, then announced that he would have nothing more to do with the affair, and, turning his horse, rode off the ground. The victim, who was a German, and who may have misunderstood him, greeted him as he rode away with the pithy remark: "You go to hell," but in too low a tone to be heard except immediately around him. The Rev. Mr. Gore was called, and Kellar was permitted to have a private conversation with him. He was then mounted on a wagon, his eyes bandaged, the rope adjusted by Boyd, whose family was murdered, when he spoke for the first time, saying: "You have the wrong man." "Who is the man?" was inquired. He replied, "I don't know." As he swung off, he said, "I die right," but what he meant is a matter of conjecture. As the wagon started he made a spring, evidently intending to break his neck by the fall, but to no avail, although he died with he fallen, and, although he died with scarcely a struggle, it was forty-five minutes before he was cut down. The body was then taken to Lee Cygnes, placed in a coffin, and delivered to the Sheriff. The victim was stolid and immovable throughout, showing no sign of emotion, and and acting more like a brute than a man. There was no noise or drunkenness, and the crowd was orderly and quiet, but very determined. It seemed to be more a want of faith in the effective machinery of the law for the purposes of justice than any spirit of vindictiveness which prompted the deed.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—Two horse-thieves, named Hickman and Stacey, accused of stealing horses from Calloway County, were brought to Jefferson City yesterday, and turned over to the authorities of that city. To-day they were taken to Fulton. As to whether they will meet the fate of Kellar is a matter which excites considerable comment.

The investigation of the Kissler murder still progresses under direction of Atty.-Gen. Ewing, but, while there are plenty of witnesses to testify to the proceedings of the day, no one has yet been found who can, or will, identify those directly engaged in the lynching.

Ruffianism and Murder in Ellsworth, Kan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 22.—Great excitement is reported to-day at Ellsworth. A few days since the Sheriff of the county was killed by a desperado named Bill Thompson. On Wednesday last another rough by the name of Pierce was shot by a policeman. To-day the desperadoes are threatening to destroy the town, and the citizens have formed themselves into military companies for its defense. During the cattle-season Ellsworth has a large floating population, mainly Texans, of a desperate character.

Murder at Charlestown, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—At Charlestown, Ind., last evening, just before the train on the J., M. & J. R. R., left for Louisville, a man named Tom Reynolds attacked Sol Slocomb, shot him, knocked him down, and, getting on the train, came to Louisville. Jumping off near Jeffersonville, he went to the Nashville depot and took the 1:45 train south. The officers followed to Bowling Green to stop him. Slocomb has died of his injuries. Nothing has been heard of Reynolds.

Bar-Room Murder in Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Benjamin Uncle and a man named McCarty engaged in a quarrel relative to family affairs in a groggery this afternoon, when Uncle fired three shots at McCarty without effect. McCarty returned the fire with a fowling-piece heavily loaded, the entire charge taking effect in the head and face of Uncle, killing him instantly. McCarty was arrested.

Fatal Affray at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 22.—William Ball and John Godfrey had an altercation near Oskaloosa on Tuesday, in which Godfrey was mortally wounded.

Murderer Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—Reynolds, who shot a man at Charleston, Ind., last night, was arrested to-day at Jeffersonville while waiting for a St. Louis train.

POLITICAL.

Candidates for the Chairmanship of the Michigan Republican State Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—It is stated in political circles here that Jack Turner, of Portage, and J. B. Brigham, of this city, are candidates for the position of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Efforts will be made to unite the friends of both in opposition to the present incumbent, E. W. Keyes. The probability is that one of the gentlemen named will give way to effect the purposes of the combination.

Political Conventions to be Held in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 22.—Political conventions will be held in the neighboring counties for the nomination of members of the General Assembly and county officers, as follows: An Anti-Monopoly Convention at Delaware, Delaware County, to-morrow; a Farmers' and Laborers' Convention at Andrew, Jackson County, on Aug. 27; a Democratic Convention same place, on Sept. 3; a People's Liberal Convention at Elkader, Clayton County, on Aug. 30.

Gens. Logan and Oglesby, of Illinois, are announced to speak in this State in behalf of the Republican ticket; so is Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin.

Republican Primary Meetings in Madison.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 22.—At Republican caucuses held in this city to-night, to elect delegates to the Assembly and Senatorial Conventions, which elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, delegates were elected favorable to the election of the Hon. E. W. Keyes, Charles E. Broes, and Andrew Sexton.

The Canvass in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—Senator Morton left for Athens, O., this evening, where he opens the Ohio political campaign on Saturday evening. Little interest seems to be manifested here upon political matters, except among the leaders.

SPRINGFIELD.

Lowering of Rates of Transportation to New York—Licenses Granted—The State Assessment Not Yet Complete.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22.—At a conference held here yesterday between the officers of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company, Mr. A. Anderson, Vice-President, Col. Colliers, Superintendent of the Illinois Division, and Mr. Spencer, General Freight Agent of the line, being present, it was concluded to lower the through freights to New York very materially, and the result was the following extremely low rates: First and second class freight, 48 cents per 100 pounds; third and fourth class, 36 cents per 100 pounds; special class, 30 cents per 100 pounds. It is understood that other important changes are soon to be made in the direction of a reform of rates which are supposed to be too high.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners adjourned to-day until next Monday, without completing the revision of their schedules. They expect to finish them next week.

License was issued to-day to the Chicago Portable Track and Car Company, capital, $110,000; the Earlville Manufacturing Company, capital, $18,100; the Dover Manufacturing Company, capital, $2,000; the Quincy Medical College; the Miller Brick-Machine Company, capital, $50,000; Northwestern Land and Colonization Company, capital, $25,000; and the Kelly Bit-Machine Company, capital, $100,000. The last three are of Chicago.

The State Board of Equalization meets here again next Tuesday. There is yet to be heard from the counties of Cook, Alexander, Jersey, and Menard, and the City of Quincy, and the assessments of the State will be complete. These will probably be in by the time the Board meets.

DES MOINES.

Fallen From Grace—Livery Men Sued to Recover Unpaid License Dues.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 22.—Details of scandalous transactions, committed by a reverend wolf in the Methodist Christian fold, have come to light at Hanover, Ill. The reverend criminal has fled to Missouri, but acknowledged his guilt, and says he will remain on the stool of repentance till God forgives him.

Suits were commenced to-day by the city against livery men for non-payment of license, the amounts claimed ranging from $3,000 to $10,000, most of which is accumulated penalty for non-payment.

Railroad News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22.—Articles of incorporation of the Evansville & Louisville Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $500,000. The proposed road will extend from Evansville to Jeffersonville, and will pass through the counties of Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, and Clark, the entire length being 140 miles.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 22.—The Evansville & Owensboro Railroad was organized this evening, and $51,000 of the stock was taken at once.

FOREIGN.

Twenty-five Prizes Awarded Americans in the Department of Instruction at Vienna.

The Bank of England Forgers Try to Bribe Their Jailer to Let Them Out of Newgate.

Attempt on the Life of Don Alfonzo—The Assassin Dispatched.

A Noted and Desperate Band of Greek Brigands Caught and Killed.

AUSTRIA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Bureau of Education has information that Chicago and Cincinnati each received from the Vienna Exposition the Grand Medal of Progress for a system of education, teaching and instruction, and Cleveland and Jacksonville, Ill., are awarded a diploma of merit in the same department. In this one department of education, teaching and instruction, twenty-five prizes were awarded to United States exhibitors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The rumor is current that an attempt to release the Bank of England forgers from Newgate by a corrupted prison official has been discovered, and that the officer tampered with was arrested. The details of the affair are carefully suppressed by the authorities.

The New York firm who offer systematic turf investments in connection with the English turf, are pronounced swindlers by the Times.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The threatened lock-out by the iron-masters of Manchester of a portion of their operatives has been postponed for the present, a proposition having been made to submit the differences between the employers and workmen to a committee of arbitrators.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The Cortes have authorized the prosecution by the tribunals of justice of nine deputies, who have been arrested for participating in the Communist and Cantonal insurrections.

Intelligence has reached this city that, on the 16th inst., an unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos. The would-be assassin, whose motive is not stated, was taken and executed.

Advices from the North, which the Government deems trustworthy, report that the Carlist troops are discouraged and insubordinate.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The Republican army under the command of Gen. Sanchez Bregua, numbering 12,000 men, has entered Bilboa. The Carlist forces occupying the city withdrew without offering battle.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Aug. 22.—The Turkish troops have at last succeeded in capturing and killing the Caravannys brigands who were implicated in the brutal massacre at Marathon. The brigands made a desperate but futile resistance, and were finally overpowered.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Prince Napoleon has been elected President of the Council-General of Corsica by a majority of 30. The Prince, in his address to the Council accepting the position, recommends that its proceedings be confined to matters of departmental interest.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—At a meeting of the members of the Left to-day it was decided to seek the support of the Left Centre to prevent the success of the plans of the Fusionists and Legitimists for the establishment of a Bourbon monarchy.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—From St. Domingo news comes that the revolutionists under Luperon have gained a decided advantage over the troops of President Baez. It is the general opinion that Luperon will be finally successful.

Advices from Puerto Plitte to the 8th inst. report that the Government troops met with heavy losses in the recent encounters with the revolutionary forces on the frontier. A general discontent seems to prevail among the people, and dissensions have arisen between Gens. Cassard and Garcia, chief commanders of the Dominican army, owing to the partiality shown by President Baez towards the former, to whom he sent $10,000 for the payment of his troops, which Casseres pocketed.

Murders are of daily occurrence, and political arrests frequent.

EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Dispatches from Alexandria, Egypt, give the particulars of the loss in the Red Sea, near the eastern entrance, of a freighting steamer from Singapore and Shanghai for London. The Captain, officers, and some of the crew were lost. Thirty-six of the men reached the land, but fell into the hands of the Somaudees, a Mohammedan tribe, on the shore of the Gulf of Adin, and are held prisoners.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The London *Hour* states that the German Government contemplates proceeding against Capt. Werner, who took the two Spanish war-vessels from the Carlists into Cartagena, graphed to Bowling Green to stop him. Slocomb insurrection. The question of trying Capt. Werner by court-martial is understood to be now held in consideration by the German Cabinet.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, has ordered the Roman Catholic Seminary at Posen to be closed.

WEST POINT.

Report of the Board of Visitors to the Secretary of War—A Recommendation that More Time be Allowed for Literary Studies—The Practice of "Hazing," almost Entirely Eradicated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy have submitted their report to the Secretary of War. The Board consisted of Mr. Russell Thayer, President, A. L. Chapin, of Wisconsin, Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, Henry B. Curtis, of Ohio, William T. Early, of Virginia, J. L. Q. McKown, of Illinois, James H. McMillan, of Maine, J. W. Stevenson, Senator from Kentucky, John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, L. P. Poland, Representative from Vermont, John Coburn, Representative from Indiana, and S. S. Marshall, Representative from Illinois.

The examination of the Board has been very thorough, and the result of their observation relative to the routine of instruction in all departments of the academy was extremely satisfactory. The zeal and ability of the professors, instructors, and their assistants were everywhere manifest. The Board recommend that the course of instruction should, if possible, be somewhat enlarged by allowing some time to be given to literary and historical studies, and to exercises in elocution. The Board are aware that the object of the Academy is to give a purely military education, but even a purely military education cannot be said, at the present day, to be complete which omits wholly its course of instruction in history and letters. The fact that so many of the last appointees failed in the literary examination is commented upon, and the Board take occasion to say, from their own observation on the spot, that this result is due not to any undue elevation of the standard of admission, nor to any excessive severity in examination, but in some cases to inconsiderateness in making the appointments; in others to the failure of the appointee to appreciate the honor and duty to which he is called; in a few others to lack of facilities for preliminary education, and most of all to want of thoroughness in the schools of the country with respect to their primary work. The academy owes to itself and to its influences as a national institution on the whole system of popular education to render and publish to the world its honest verdict. If our school-boards and superintendents and teachers in the North and South, in the East and West, will but heed the verdict, and use due diligence to correct this great defect, some abiding good may come from the mortifying experience of this year's examination of candidates for admission to the academy.

The Board recommend that all candidates be summoned to the academy one month before examination, and that instructors be detailed to instruct them daily in the studies upon which they are to be examined.

The outrageous practice of "hazing" new cadets has been in a great measure suppressed by the firm and vigilant administration of the present Superintendent. The Board report that efficient progress has been made, and is still being made, toward the total extermination of this discreditable practice.

In conclusion, the Board report that the present condition of the Academy is in all respects sound and good, and that it is fulfilling the purposes of its establishment in the most satisfactory manner, reflecting honor upon those who are charged with its administration, and verifying by its progress and by the solid benefits which it confers upon the country the wisdom and foresight of its founders. For seventy years its beneficial influences have gone forth, repaying the debt of gratitude to the country, and making a record which renders it impregnable to all assaults and secure in the confidence, pride, and affection of the people of the United States. No longer upon the defensive, or requiring the vindication of its friends, its results are written in imperishable history. No longer a foundling, barely existing among the mountains, it presents itself now in the full maturity of its strength and manly vigor, recognized and maintained as the acknowledged and cherished offspring of the nation.

NEW YORK.

Rumored Defalcation in the New Jersey Central Railroad—A New Version of the Goodrich Murder—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Heavy defalcations have occurred in the New Jersey Central Railroad. The report as circulated in Wall street, is that the defalcation had been going on for years through alterations in the pay rolls, and that the amount of the fraud exceeded half a million dollars. Mr. Henn, the Paymaster, stated that it would not exceed $150,000. The defaulters are W. A. Champlin, dispatch, and Augustus Stuart, shop clerk, both residing at Phillipsburg, N. J., who have, since 1868, systematically defrauded the Company. These persons, it appears, have been in the habit of signing fictitious names to warrants for payments for services, and certified by them officially as correct. The amount of fraud is variously estimated from $15,000 to $1,000,000. Persons not directly interested in the management of the road state that the amount of the deficiency will reach the latter amount. The Superintendents of the Road has been investigating the matter. It is alleged that it has been compromised by the payment of a certain amount of money by friends of the persons charged. They, however, are said to have given bail in sums of $20,000, $50,000, and $5,000, to secure their attendance at trial, which, it is understood will never take place.

For some days past rumors have been current in police circles in Brooklyn and this city to the effect that the confession some time ago put forth by Commissioner Jourdan and Chief of Police Campbell, as that of Kate Stoddard, charged with the murder of Charles Goodwin, March 29, 1873, was in whole or in part fictitious. Of course, no positive evidence of its falsity can be had, since none of these who heard her statements will voluntarily admit having misrepresented them; but there is ample negative testimony going to show that the woman never confessed to being the principal in the commission of the crime, and that she really represented Roscoe to be the murderer. Now the theory is that the published confession of Kate Stoddard was an invention of the police, put forth to delude Roscoe, in the belief that his accomplice had told nothing of his connection with the affair. In corroboration of the cry that the published confession was false, the great many curious facts and inconsistencies in statements are cited. In the confession, the murder is stated to have occurred on Thursday morning, March 21. The testimony showed that Goodrich was alive on Thursday evening. The supposition is that the police ante-dated the murder according to Kate Stoddard's supposed confession, to delude Roscoe into the idea that he could, if arrested at all, prove an alibi. There is not a particle of proof that the murder took place on Thursday morning, except the statements of the Chief of Police, as published, and this he has since sworn he never made. The first statement to the public was by Commissioner Jourdan, who said not a word about the circumstances of the murder, except to promise that Kate Stoddard would next day go on the stand and make public confession. Next day the Commissioner swore he had no communication whatever with the alleged murderess. A statement purporting to be from the Chief of Police was published, in which Kate Stoddard was represented as detailing to him how she committed the murder when alone with Goodrich on Thursday morning. On the next day, the Chief of Police swore he had made no such statement as published. He declined to tell what Kate Stoddard had said to him, and said only that she had told how Goodrich had come to the Chief's, he was reported as saying that Kate had confessed that she killed Goodrich with his own pistol. It was proved on the inquest next day that the weapon used was Roscoe's. The woman was under arrest a week before the fact was made public. She was to be kept hidden until Roscoe could be captured. The premature publication of the fact of the arrest compelled the police to concoct the story of a false confession. It was asserted that the woman had confessed her guilt, and was filled with remorse, and attempted suicide. Mrs. Jane Nullen, the woman who searched her the day she was arrested, states that she insisted that she had done nothing criminal, and was cheerful instead of appearing full of remorse. At the inquest she behaved with singular levity. Commissioner Jourdan, on being asked if Roscoe was implicated with Stoddard, declined to answer. Lucette Meyers, on being asked at the inquest to tell what she knew of Roscoe, declined, on the ground that it might defeat the ends of justice; that Roscoe and Goodrich had met and were enemies. It was proved by the testimony of Meyers that they had quarreled in her house. The woman detective, Mary Handly, admitted that she was employed to secure the arrest of Roscoe. Mrs. Meyers has, on two or three occasions, vehemently declared that the police should never capture Roscoe, yet it was she who first accused Roscoe, and it is known that she is in the employment of the police to detect him. Finally, although the woman Kate Stoddard has been in custody over one month and a half, she has not been indicted. The theory of the murder now advanced is as follows: Goodrich, according to this theory, passed Thursday until 9 o'clock at night at the house of Lucette Meyers, as this woman at the house of Lucette Meyers, as this woman at the house of Lucette Meyers, as this woman